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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1790.

THE OBSERVER—No. XIV.

Excises and duties on trade, imposed by individual States, inconsistent with the rights of the Fœderal Constitution---An extract from an enquiry into the excise laws of Connecticut.

IT is questioned by many good and sensible men, whether the Excise of a particular State is consistent with the fœderal Constitution --I will endeavor to examine the subject, with all the candor its magnitude requires.

The clause of the Constitution, on which doubts have arisen, is in the tenth Section of the first Article, in these words, "No "State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any Imposts "or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolute-"ly necessary for executing its inspection laws." The question then resolves itself into this point: whether the Excise of any State is an Impost or Duty upon imports according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. To determine the question, let us first discover the true meaning of the words, on which the whole depends.

The Taxes laid by government on goods, wares, merchandize or manufactures, fall under the following denominations: *Duties, Impost, Customs, Excise.* Duties is a word of general import, comprehending every species of Tax charged by the public upon any goods whatever. All Imposts, Customs and Excises, are Duties. Impost is strictly speaking a word of the same comprehensive signification. It is from the Latin *impono*, to lay upon or impose; or more accurately from the participle impositum, any thing laid upon or imposed. It is equivalent to duty, implying any charge or price imposed upon goods, and owing or payable by law to government. This will be more fully proved afterwards.---Custom is derived from the French *coutum* or *coust*, from whence we derive our word cost. It signifies originally price, charge, toll or tribute; but according to the practice of commercial nations, its proper sense is, Duties, or Imposts upon goods imported from foreign countries, payable by law to government, by the importing merchant, at the port of entry or delivery. Excise, from excidum, to cut off, is "an inland imposition, paid sometimes upon the "consumption of the commodity, frequently upon the retail sale, "which is the last stage before the consumption." Blackstone Com. vol. I. ch. 8. It was originally intended to be a Duty or Tax distinct from customs---customs being laid upon imports, and excise upon home manufactures. In general this distinction is still preserved in England, excises being laid mostly upon articles manufactured in the kingdom, and paid at the manufacturers. In a few instances, duties are laid upon imported articles, as upon several kinds of spirits, tea, sugar, coffee, which duties are called excises; tho' some of them are improperly so denominated, being collected by the officers of the customs, upon the articles in bulk. This is the case with liquors imported. See Postlethwaite's Dict. of Commerce, vol. I. article excise.

The general distinction however observed in England, where we are to recur for the true meaning of these words, is this; duties on imports, payable at the port of entry or delivery, are called customs; duties on home manufactures, which are paid at the manufactory, are called excises. This distinction is made, where duties are laid on the same articles, and by the same act of parliament. Thus a duty on candles imported, laid by 3 Ann. I. is numbered among the the customs. A duty on candles made in Great-Britain, laid by the same statute, is called an excise. The same remark applies to skins, hides, soap and many other articles. The distinction then between customs and excise is well established.---See Postlethwaite, vol. I. articles, customs and excise.

What then is the distinction between impost and excise, or is there any distinction? The distinction seems to be this: Impost is a *genus*, of which excise is a *species*. Impost is a general term, comprehending every kind of tax, duty or imposition upon goods, whether imported or home-manufactured. Excise is one species of this tax, viz. a duty on home manufactures, and, in three or four instances, has been extended to the retail sale of foreign commodities.

As the foregoing definition of impost is different from the common idea of it in this state, it is necessary to show the grounds on which it stands:

That impost comprehends every species of tax or duty, whether on imports, exports or manufactures, is deducible, first, from the derivation of the word; the original denoting any duty, charge or burden upon some person or thing. Secondly, the word has been generally used in this comprehensive sense by the best English writers. If so, then excise is one species of impost, and it is so understood in England.

The best compilers of dictionaries explain impost to be any tax, toll or tribute. A land tax is an impost upon land, in the true sense of the word; and the duty upon the postage of letters, upon chimnies, or hackney coaches, is strictly speaking an impost on those articles; the duty is said to be imposed by act of Parliament, and that which is so imposed is an impost or an imposition. This explanation is founded on the best definitions of the word in our language. But not to rest on etymology, let us attend to common practice, or the popular sense of the word.

Postlethwaite, who treats expresly of commerce, defines impost to be, "a tax or duty laid by the sovereign authority, upon such "merchandizes as are brought from foreign countries; it is some-"times applied to a tax imposed upon domestic productions and "manufactures." It does not appear by this definition, that a particular mode of levying and collecting a tax is necessary to constitute it an impost. On the other hand, it seems that any tax or duty may be denominated an impost. To come nearer to the point; the excise itself is called an impost, in an ordinance of the Commons, dated 1649; the "impost of excise;" and Blackstone's definition of excise makes it an impost; for he calls it "an inland "imposition;" imposition here signifying the thing laid, is precisely equivalent to impost. So that the best writers on the subject of duties use impost in the extensive sense before explained.

In this state, we have made a distinction between impost and excise; making one to be a duty payable on the first importation; the other a duty payable by the retailer. But the distinction is, in a great measure, a creature of our own; and it arises from our mistaking imposts for customs. We use imposts as the English do customs; Whereas both excise and customs are equally imposts. Thus the word impost does not make a distinct head of duties in English writers, for it comprehends all. Postlethwaite, Blackstone, the Parliamentary Register, use impost in this general sense, and class the duties payable on importation or exportation under the head of customs---and the duties paid on the retail sale of tea, coffee, sugar and certain liquors, together with those paid by the manufacturer, under the head of excise. We have, in our practice, confounded terms, using a general term for one of the species; and it is matter of some doubt whether the United States agree to our sense of the word in their construction of the Constitution.

But if the word Impost did not comprehend Excise, so as to restrain the States from laying the duty, yet the word duty, which is used in the same clause, would extend the prohibition to every possible method of levying money on imports. This word is universal in its signification, and the Convention, in wording that clause of the Constitution, seems to have been aware of some misconstruction of the word Impost, and therefore used the word Duty, which is of unequivocal meaning. They used two words of general import; "Imposts or Duties." They could not use them in different senses, for all Imposts are Duties; but they used Duties as an explanatory term more generally understood. Thus far we meet with little difficulty. But an explanation of the subsequent part of the clause is not so easy. The question depends on the true meaning of the words Imports and Exports.

An import in commerce is an article of goods brought from a foreign country, either by land or water, chiefly by water. An export is an article sent from our own to a foreign country. Every article of home produce or manufacture may be exported; but is not considered as an export unless actually sent abroad. Duties on exports are generall paid on the shipment of the goods.

Now it will be admitted that every article of merchandize brought hither from a foreign country is an import, at the time of entry and delivery; and of course, that no state can, without the consent of Congress, lay any tax or duty upon them at the time of importation. But the main question is, whether after the goods are landed, lodged in ware-houses, and opened for sale, they do not lose the name of imports. If they do, the states are not prohibited from laying duties upon them at any period, after they have lost that appellation.

I presume to assert, that in the common language of merchants goods imported never lose the name of imports. The wholesale merchant, and the smallest retailer, would call the goods in their stores and shops, imports; the imports of the country; the imports from England, Ireland and the West Indies. These phrases are the usual language of the country. If then the common popular acceptation of the word, used and understood in all commercial countries, is to decide the point, goods brought from abroad never lose the name of imports. When should they lose the name? Is it when they are landed? When they are opened? Or when they are sold to the retailer? I confess I am yet to be informed at what particular period or stage of business this change takes place; or by what name the goods shall be called, after having lost the name of imports.

Should it be said that Congress, having exercised their authority over these goods and collected a duty upon them at the time of importation, can have no farther right over them; the goods are then within the jurisdiction of the State Governments, and subject entirely to their laws; this would not operate against my argument. For this unlimited power of the States might interfere with the commerce of the United States, over which Congress are empowered to exercise exclusive authority. Suppose a State should lay a duty upon the retailing of dry goods, of 25 or 30 per cent. on the highest possible profit, and should enforce the collection with the most rigorous severity, would not such a duty entirely defeat the commerce of that State? Most clearly. But would not this interfere with the national commerce, which, by a clause of the constitution, is placed solely under the controul of Congress? It certainly would. But suppose three, five or more of the States should take such a step, would not Congress have power to counteract such ruinous measures? By the constitution they undoubtedly have such power. Now admit the principle, that the States can lay any the smallest duty on imports, under the name of an excise, by the same right they can lay the largest duties, amounting to an actual prohibition of the articles: And a constitutional power in the States to lay duties on goods imported, under any name whatever, is a power fully competent to ruin the whole commerce of the United States: A power which I am confident does not exist. A right then in each state to lay duties on imported articles will certainly interfere with our national commerce; but the constitution of the United States prohibits every such interference, by giving the power of regulating foreign commerce, and the commerce between the States, exclusively to Congress. The power then claimed by the States of imposing duties on imported articles in any shape, is directly opposed to the letter as well as the spirit of the constitution.

There is another clause of the Constitution, the spirit of which seems to oppose this power in the States, viz. that "which declares that all duties laid by Congress shall be uniform throughout the United States." The design of this clause is not merely to prevent Congress from laying duties in a partial manner; it has this farther design of preventing one State from having superior advantages to its neighbour, and the infinite number of frauds which always grow out of a difference of prices in different parts of the country. But if the States have power to lay duties on articles of import, the evil is not removed; for some States purchase these articles in other States. If Connecticut can lay duties on dry goods, and call them excises, New-York can do the same; and that State also can, as Connecticut has done, define the word retail in the most arbitrary manner. The legislature may say that the sale of goods of less value than thirty, forty or fifty pounds, shall be deemed a retail sale. This is assuming no more than Connecticut has done. But would not this measure lay a duty on goods purchased every day by our traders? The merchants in New-York must evade the duty, or our traders must pay it.-----Would not this be directly repugnant to the Fœderal Constitution; one great end of which is to disarm the States of this power of imposing duties on their neighbours? I presume no man will deny that it would.

In every point of view therefore the excise of an individual State is inconsistent with the Fœderal Constitution. It is repugnant to the words of it, for every species of excise is an impost, according to the true meaning of the word; and we may, with equal propriety, say, the impost of customs, the impost of tonnage, the impost of land tax, or the impost of excise. The last phrase, impost of excise, is used by the best writers on the subject.

The duties laid by any State are repugnant to the spirit and intent of the constitution, for they actually do and may still more interfere with the commerce of the United States; and the power of taxing articles of import at any time or in any way, if once admitted to exist in the individual States, will amount to a power of embarrassing trade, and even of prohibiting any importation at all. This conclusion is so obvious, that I do not see how it can be denied, for if we admit a principle, we admit all its necessary consequences.

The States seem to have power to lay excises according to the true original sense of the word; that is, duties on the produce and manufactures of their own States. Further than this their power does not extend. Congress also have a concurrent power with the States in this particular, "to lay and collect taxes, "duties, imposts and excise." These words comprehend every species of tax upon real or personal estates. Monies raised on lands, polls, houses, cattle, &c. are usually called taxes. Monies raised on goods imported or exported are called duties and imposts. Monies raised on Manufactures and the retailing of liquors are called excises. But in a more enlarged sense, taxes and imposts comprehend every method of levying money on real or personal estate. Duties are usually restricted to taxes on goods, wares and merchandize; excise only being confined to a particular mode of laying duties, and, for the most part, to duties on manufactures. These are well understood in England, and probably will soon be equally established and understood in America.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1789.

Proposals, *for publishing by Subscription,* A Map of Pennsylvania.

BY

R. Howell.

THE Map is fifty-nine inches long, and thrity-one broad, shewing the degrees of latitude by circular lines, and the degrees of longitude (reckoned from the meridian of Philadelphia) by converging lines, corresponding with those on the earth. These degrees are subdivided on the margin into every five minutes. --- The boundary lines of the state, as run by the respective Commissioners, with part of lake *Erie, Presqu'* isle, the boundary made by the river *Delaware*, as run by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq;--- Also, by actual survey, the rivers *Susquehanna*, its north east and west branches, *Tioga, Sinnamahoning Juniata Lehigh, Lechawaxen, Schuylkill*, and the western rivers *Ohio, Alleghany* to its source, *Conowango*, part of the *Chataughque* lake and *French* creek, agreeably to the late discoveries --*Monongahalia, Youghagania* and *Kiskemenetas*, and the larger creeks, and most of the lesser streams, so as not to croud the work --Ranges of mountains; the old principal roads, with the many new ones in the northern and western parts of the state.---The division lines of the respective counties, and names of townships----Delineation of the districts of depreciation and donation lands, with all the other districts in the new purchase---The seats of justice in the respective counties--- Iron-works, manufactories, mineral and other noted places.

These materials have been collected from the offices of the Secretary of Council, Surveyor General, and from the Deputy-Surveyors in every part of the state---The roads and townships from the records of the respective counties.

Although these gentlemen have given him their special assistance, he hath, nevertheless, been at very considerable expence in collecting the same, and in making many surveys to connect the mensuration of the principal waters, running county lines, &c.

Many of the county seats of justice, and other noted places, are fixed by astronomical observations, made by Messrs. *Rittenhouse, Ellicott*, and others, which serve to correct the work.

He has been above two years constantly engaged in this business. These materials are now arranged, and form the said map, which is now very nearly ready for engraving, and will be completed as soon as the nature of that business will admit.

He now humbly solicits the patronage of the public, by subscription, to carry into effect this useful and arduous undertaking.

The price to subsribers is two dollars and two thirds of a dollar-- One dollar paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder when the map is finished---and to non-subscribers, three dollars and one third of a dollar.

Subscriptions are taken by Messrs. *Crukshank* and *Prichard*, and by said HOWELL, living in Fifth-street above Arch-street---By whom SURVEYING is done, as usual.

January 29, 1790.

FOR SALE,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of *Jacob Coleman*, deceased,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Lower-Merion township, Montgomery county, bounded by the river Schuylkill, land of the Rev. Dr. William Smith and others, containing about 40 acres, of which 10 are woodland, the rest arable and meadow, there is on said plantation, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, likewise a number of young thriving cherry and peach trees; there are on the premises, an elegant and convenient (almost new) two story stone dwelling-house, a new stone spring-house over a never failing spring of water, a log barn, with stables under part thereof, the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the first of April next. For terms of payment and other particulars, enquire of PETER THOMSON, in Philadelphia, or the subscribers on the premises.

CATHARINE COLEMAN, Executrix.
§ WILLIAM COLEMAN, Executor.

N. B. If not sold before the 25th of March next, it will be let. For terms, enquire as above.

To be Sold by private Sale, A Widow's Dower on Petty's Island,

CONSISTING of seventeen acres of good banked MEADOW, during her life. The quality of the land needs no recommendation, as there is none better in the state. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTERS.

January 26, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any demands against the estate of JOHN BECK, late of this city, Taylor, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, as early as possible; and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE BECK, Executrix.
JOHN WEAVER,)
¶ GODFREY HAGA,) Executors.

Montgomery township, 1st month 26th, 1790.

ALL those who have any just demands against the estate of WILLIAM LEWIS, deceased, late of Newton township, Chester county (now Delaware) are requested to bring in their accounts in order for settlement, and those indebted either by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same in three months from the date hereof, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs, by

¶ EVAN JONES,)
GEORGE MARIS,) Administrators.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, January 21, 1790.

A Meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by the Secretary at war, accompanied with a plan, prepared by the ſaid Secretary, for the general arrangement of the militia of the United States, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the buſineſs referred to in the Preſident's meſſage, and the galleries of the houſe were cleared, the doors of which were not opened the remainder of the day.

FRIDAY, January 22, 1790.

The houſe ſpent ſome time in a committee on the bill to make compenſation to perſons employed in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.

A report from the Poſt Maſter General, on the ſubject of his department, was communicated by the Secretary of the treaſury; the ſame having been read, was committed.

The galleries were then ordered to be cleared.

Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, January 25, 1790.

Meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Secretary Lear, tranſmitting the act of the legiſlature of Maryland, for ratifying and adopting the amendments to the Conſtitution of the United States, propoſed by Congreſs, which was read.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.----The bill being read, it was debated in paragraphs. The firſt paragraph which enjoins that the Marſhals ſhall appoint perſons to execute the buſineſs, it was moved ſhould be ſo amended, as that it may be optional with him to perform the ſervice himſelf, or to appoint a ſubſtitute. This motion was not adopted.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved upon the importance and many advantages that would accrue from ſpecifying in the ſchedule, annexed to the bill, the various deſcriptions of perſons in the United States to greater extent, as it would conduce to aſcertain with greater accuracy the aggregate number of inhabitants, &c. He moved therefore, that the ſchedule be paſſed over for the preſent, which was agreed to.

Some alterations were made in the bill reſpecting the compenſations to the Marſhals, and other matters.

It was then moved that the committee ſhould riſe, report progreſs, and aſk leave to ſit again, which motion was agreed to.

The Houſe then voted to go into a committee of the whole on this bill to-morrow.

Mr. Burke moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for ſecuring literary property.

Mr. White obſerved that the bill which had been before the Houſe, among many other articles, included the object of the gentleman's motion.

Mr. Burke, in reply, ſaid that the bill alluded to compriſed a variety of objects, which he believed would occaſion a good deal of diſcuſſion, and his wiſh was to have immediate proviſion made for one particular object---and this might be done very ſoon, as a ſhort bill would anſwer the purpoſe.

The motion was adopted----and Mr. Burke, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Cadwallader appointed.

The bill for the encouragement of arts, ſciences, &c. was referred to the ſame committee.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 26, 1790.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform rule of naturalization was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, to be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. Baldwin in the chair --Mr. Madiſon propoſed the following as the form of a general ſchedule, in lieu of that in the bill, viz.

Free white males under 16. Free white males above 16. White females. Free blacks. Slaves.

He then propoſed that a particular ſchedule ſhould likewiſe be included in the bill, ſpecifying the numbers of perſons employed in the various arts and profeſſions carried on in the United States.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that he did not ſee the advantage to be derived from ſo particular an enumeration---It would doubtleſs be attended with great difficulty and expence.

Mr. White ſaid, that though he ſhould be pleaſed with obtaining an enumeration on the gentleman's plan, he rather ſuppoſed that Congreſs is not authorized by the Conſtitution to call for ſo particular an account---The Conſtitution refers only to a Cenſus, for the more perfectly equalizing the repreſentation.

Mr. Madiſon's propoſition was agreed to by the committee.

Mr. Livermore propoſed a clauſe by which heads of families, and every male perſon more than 21 years of age belonging to any family, ſhould be compelled by the aſſiſtants, if neceſſary, on oath or affirmation, to give a true account of the number of perſons in ſuch family---on penalty of forfeiting the ſum of dollars.

The words on "oath or affirmation" were ſtruck out---the propoſition was then adopted.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with the amendments---which being read in the Houſe---Mr. Ames moved that the whole bill be recommitted, which was voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Madiſon was added to the committee.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations.---This bill empowers the Preſident to draw out of the Treaſury of the United States a ſum not exceeding 40,000 dollars, for the ſupport of ſuch perſons as he may find neceſſary and proper to employ in the intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations; with a proviſo, that a Miniſter Plenipotentiary ſhall not receive more than 9000 dollars per annum, as a compenſation for all his ſervices and expences.

A Reſident, 5000. A Charge des Affaires, 3000. A Secretary, 1400.

Mr. Livermore moved that the word *annually*, ſhould be inſerted after 40,000 *dollars*, which was agreed to.

Mr. Lee ſaid that in his opinion the Preſident's power to draw this money from the treaſury ſhould be, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and moved that the clauſe be amended ſo as to read agreeably to his idea.

This motion was oppoſed, it was ſaid, it would interfere with and leſſen the reſponſibility of the Preſident----would tend to excite jealouſies and parties in the Senate, and may in its conſequences counteract the eſſential intereſts of the United States---the Preſident is reſtricted to a certain ſum, which he may not exceed---and for the expenditure of which he muſt account---the appointments muſt be made by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and he may conſult them in the apportionment of the ſalaries, but it muſt be left generally diſcretionary with him, how much it will be neceſſary to allow in particular caſes---for if his judgment is to be controuled in this point, or is to be confined and limited, it is evident that embarraſſments will very probably enſue---eſpecially as advances of money may be neceſſary in the receſs of the Senate.

In ſupport of the motion it was obſerved, that as no appointments can be made but by and with the advice of the Senate---that no treaties can be formed without their concurrence, it appears incongruous that they ſhould have no voice in determining the ſalaries of perſons whom they may appoint to make treaties, or to carry on the intercourſe betwen the United States and foreign nations.---This will give an undue influence to the Preſident in forming treaties---and ſuperceding the interference of the Senate in a buſineſs, to which they are equally competent with the Preſident, is contrary to the conſtitution.

Mr. Lee varied his motion, ſo as to affect the allowances to be made to foreign miniſters, that they ſhould be apportioned by the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, not to exceed the ſum ſpecified in the bill.

The debate was continued after the variation of the motion---and the arguments drawn from the concurrent power of the Senate in all the appointments, treaties and connections reſpecting foreign nations, it was contended equally affected the buſineſs in every poſſible ſhape and modification of it.

On the other hand it was contended, the intercourſe with foreign nations is a truſt ſpecially committed to the Preſident of the United States; and after the legiſlature has made the neceſſary proviſion to enable him to diſcharge that truſt, the manner how it ſhall be executed muſt reſt with him; his reſponſibility for the execution of it to the beſt of his judgment, is a ſufficient ſecurity---Nor can the Senate be aſſociated with him in the diſcharge of this truſt, with any more propriety than a committee of this Houſe---The amendment as now ſtated will induce an improper interference, in points which muſt depend on contingencies, and theſe enter into the very nature of the truſt.

On motion of Mr. Livermore the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. The Houſe then adjourned till 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

RICHMOND, January 14.

To the FRIENDS *of* LIBERTY.

Seeing that "Righteouſneſs exalteth a nation," and from a full conviction that all mankind are by nature equally entitled to freedom; and alſo that ſlavery is not only a moral, but political evil, which often depraves the morals of the people where it prevails, and rather tends to promote arbritary power, than eſtabliſh the juſt rights and liberties of mankind: A number of perſons, of different profeſſions, from a belief that the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety in this ſtate, ſimilar to thoſe in other parts of the world, for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, and the relief of thoſe, who, under the preſent laws and conſtitution of the country, may have a right to freedom; take this method of informing the real friends, and advocates of liberty, that a meeting is propoſed to be held in the city of Richmond, on the 5th of the month called April next, for the purpoſe of aſſociating together; and to eſtabliſh a conſtitution, and appoint officers and committees, for promoting the views and objects of the ſociety; and alſo to invite all perſons, of every denomination, or profeſſion, diſpoſed to favor ſuch an inſtitution (who hold no ſlaves) to attend accordingly, or to ſignify by others who may be preſent, or by letters free of poſtage, their willingneſs to become members, and diſpoſition to promote ſo deſirable a work.

BOSTON, January 21.

It is with a great degree of ſatisfaction we announce to the public, the entire diſcharge of the *foreign debt* of this commonwealth---the Treaſurer having been enabled, during the receſs of the General Court, to pay the ſame in ſpecie. One of the demands thus diſcharged, we are told, amounted to more than ſixty thouſand dollars.

Jan. 28. On motion of Dr. Jarvis in the Houſe of repreſentatives, on Thurſday laſt, a joint committee was raiſed to inveſtigate, whether perſons holding offices under the government of the United States could retain their ſeats in the legiſlature.----The committee were Mr. Wildair and Mr. Auſtin, from the ſenate, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Greenleaf and Mr. Bowen, from the Houſe.

We hear the committee have reported, that perſons holding offices under the fœderal government are not eligible to a ſeat in the ſtate legiſlature.

At 5 o'clock, Friday evening, January 8, 1790, I fell in with a boat about 40 leagues diſtance eaſt from Cape Ann, with capt. Andrew Reed and Thomas Ball, alive in the boat, and Nathaniel Sawyer, dead. Capt. Reed informed me, he ſailed from Boothbay on Monday night, the 4th inſt. bound to Boſton, in the ſchooner Frederick (belonging to the port of Boothbay) with a pleaſant breeze at north, and by an uncommon guſt of wind upſet, about 9 miles S. diſtance from old York, under a ſingle reefed mainſail and jib, and finding the ſchooner ſinking, the four above mentioned recovered the boat. Daniel Herrin, a boy, left on board in the cabin. Capt. Reed informs me they had nothing to eat or drink until taken up by me. BARTH. LASSEL.

In the ſchooner Fortune, belonging to Kennebunk.

N. B. The aboveſaid Sawyer periſhed with the cold. Capt. Reed and Ball were much frozen, but are likely to recover.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

Congreſs is now deeply immerſed in public affairs---and truly important are the objects that await their deliberations---the great machine of government for this extenſive empire being ſet in motion, the adjuſtment of its various movements, ſo as to produce the beſt good of the whole, appears to be the great concern, and to call forth the united wiſdom, patience and perſevering inveſtigation of the great national legiſlature of the United States.

Jan. 28. No European accounts are received of a later date than have been communicated through the medium of this paper: the well wiſhers to the cauſe of humanity, and to Frenchmen who are ſtruggling for the Gallic Freedom, or, in other words, all enemies to monarchy and ariſtocratic politics, anxiouſly wait for further intelligence from Turkey and France, which the next European veſſel will doubtleſs waft us.

Little intelligence of a local nature is now circulating, except what centers in this metropolis, and ſeems to be compriſed in the proceedings of the Great Legiſlature of the Union, which we have endeavoured to give in as accurate a manner as poſſible. By the debates may be diſcovered the indefatigable aſſiduities of thoſe important bodies in the proſecution of their ſeveral Truſts.

A very melancholy accident happened at Rocheſter, Maſſachuſetts, on the night of the fifth inſt. The houſe of Lieut. Tiſdale Winſlow, in his abſence, took fire, and burnt with ſuch rapidity, that three of his children were conſumed by the flames, and a fourth died ſoon after, exhibiting a ſcene of unimaginable horror.

Plaſter of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subſcriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the ſign of the Buck on the old Lancaſter road, and to be ſold at three ſhillings and nine pence per buſhel. Purchaſers may be aſſured it is the genuine French Plaſter. Perſons living in the back counties may be ſupplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the ſign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, both living on the Lancaſter road. Gentlemen purchaſing the ſtone may have it manufactured at ſaid place, on the moſt reaſonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occaſioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, ſings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baſkets. Had on, when he went away, a brown ſhort jacket with light coloured ſleeves, and overhalls of the ſame, a pair of new ſhoes, a coarſe ſhirt, and an old wool hat. He is ſuppoſed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jerſies, and will probably try to paſs for a free man. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe man, and brings him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 3.

Thurſday laſt being the day aſſigned by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for taking up the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to a proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit---Mr. Ames introduced the buſineſs by ſaying, that he apprehended ſufficient time had not yet been allowed for the members to prepare themſelves for the diſcuſſion of a ſubject of ſuch intricacy and magnitude---he therefore moved that the order of the day be poſtponed to next Monday week.

Mr. Jackſon---This report, Sir, refers to matters of the higheſt importance, which ought not to be haſtily taken up.---There appears to be two great objects in view---One of them is to deſtroy all idea of diſcrimination between the original creditors, and the ſpeculators in ſecurities---the other is to make a general proviſion for the State debts. I was formerly in the ſame opinion with the Secretary reſpecting the firſt --but I am now almoſt a convert to a contrary opinion; and this in conſequence of the ſpeculations I have ſeen carried on ſince the report made its appearance, which are now ſo extended as would make even a Haſtings bluſh.---Since the publication of this report three veſſels have ſailed from this place for the ſouthward with large ſums in ſpecie, to purchaſe up the public ſecurities of the States of North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.---

With reſpect to the conſolidation of the ſtate debts, ſome of the States may be againſt it---at leaſt I think it neceſſary that we ſhould know the ſentiments of the State Legiſlatures, as well as thoſe of the individual citizens on the ſubject. Without this information we ſhall be going on in the dark-- and as this information cannot be gained by Monday week, we ſhall then be as much in the dark as at preſent. I therefore wiſh that the conſideration of the buſineſs may be put off to the firſt of May, by which time there is a probability of our obtaining ſome degree of information.

Mr. Boudinot acknowledged that a great number of ſpeculators were injurious to the community---But that the object of the report was to leſſen the number, by appreciating and fixing the value of the public debt; therefore the ſooner that was accompliſhed the better. He was not for deferring it to a diſtant day.

Mr. Seney was for poſtponing to the 1ſt Monday in March. He wiſhed to hear what was ſaid in converſation, and in newſpapers, upon the ſubject.

Several other of the members delivered their ſentiments---When the queſtion was put on the 1ſt Monday in March, and loſt. Monday week was then propoſed, which was carried.

Extract of a letter from Providence (R. I.) Jan. 18.

"I am happy to inform you, that the Legiſlature of this ſtate have at length agreed on calling a Convention, to decide on the Conſtitution of the United States, to meet at South Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, on the firſt Monday of March. This important buſineſs was taken up by the Lower Houſe on Friday morning laſt; the queſtion was called at noon, and carried by a majority of five: But in the Upper Houſe it labour'd till *Sunday*, one o'clock, P. M. when, by the abſence of a member, the votes being equal, Governor Collins, with a deciſion which in this inſtance does him honor, gave his voice for a Convention. The great object, a Convention, being obtained, an adoption of the General Government will follow of courſe, and is inevitable. A very great concourſe of ſpectators thronged both Houſes from the moment this buſineſs was *entered upon*, and the clergy were almoſt without hearers on Sunday forenoon. As a native of this degraded and impoveriſhed ſtate, and as a friend to the union at large, you will partake of the joy which enlivens us on this occaſion."

It has been of late much the ſubject of debate, whether a Court of Chancery ſhould be eſtabliſhed amongſt us or not. The Convention ſeem diſpoſed to leave the power of eſtabliſhing it with the Legiſlature; but, if the meaſure be at all proper, there is little probability that there will ever be a body of men collected together, in this ſtate, more capable of forming ſuch a court, than the preſent convention. That ſuch a court is neceſſary can ſcarcely be doubted, when we reflect that the cauſes which would come before it are cauſes of property, of ſo intricate a nature and where in the law is ſo blended with the fact, that it is ſcarcely poſſible for any jury to be unanimous in a verdict. In the preſent ſituation of our courts we have gotten rid of this difficulty by references. But would it not be better to appoint maſters in chancery, whoſe particular buſineſs it ſhould be to examine and determine ſuch caſes, than to truſt to any men whatever, caſually collected? We have little reaſon to be apprehenſive of their partiality. They will be independent characters, and they will be liable to impeachment for an improper or unjuſt exerciſe of the powers veſted in them.

There appears to be an impropriety in veſting chancery powers in a court of common law, as the ſame men may one day be obliged to determine, as Judges in Chancery, upon what has been determined a few days before by them, as Judges of the Supreme Court.

Departed this life on the 18th of January, in Warminſter, Bucks county, Mr. JONATHAN WALTON, in the 73d year of his age; his remains were decently interred at the Friends burial-ground, in Horſham townſhip, attended by a large number of his neighbours and acquaintance. He bequeathed the greateſt part of his perſonal eſtate (which is conſiderable) in truſt, the profit whereof is to be expended on the education of poor children of every denomination.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

I HAVE obſerved, for ſome years back, a variety of publications, ſuch as they have been, reſpecting alienated certificates, which the preſent holders have treated with that neglect they merited. I will, however, offer a few conſiderations on the ſubject.

The holders of ſuch certificates are called ſpeculators. And what then? Is not every member of the community a ſpeculator? Is it not as juſt and as honorable to ſpeculate in certificates, as in houſes, land, articles of merchandize, &c. Nay, in many inſtances much more ſo: Eſpecially, when the preſent holders had compaſſion on the original holders, and bought their certificates at the market price, and at a conſiderable riſque, while thoſe of torryiſh principles would not touch them; and I am miſtaken, if it be not theſe that are now endeavouring to raiſe an out-cry.

But the certificates have altered in value. Very true. And what ſpecies of property is it that has not undergone the ſame fate, gold itſelf not excepted. Did they not change value in the hands of the holders for the time being? Muſt not every holder of property, be it of what kind it may, abide by the change of its value? Have not houſes and land fell one half in value within ten years? He that ſells a houſe or land for five hundred pounds, for which he gave a thouſand pounds but a few years ago, muſt he come on the perſon he bought it of, or does any one dream that he ought to petition Congreſs?

If the holders of alienated certificates are to be ſtripped of their property, it muſt be on the footing of equity, or juſtice, or the leveling principle. The latter of theſe would, I imagine, ſuit a great many among us; and ſomething of it, I fear, is in fact at bottom, if thoſe writers alluded to above would but ſpeak out plainly.

As for the claims of the holders of the certificates in queſtion on the footing of law, we all know it cannot be diſputed. Should it be pretended that there is or may be a claim againſt them in equity, where will it end? Is there not the ſame claim againſt thoſe, who have purchaſed houſes or land, &c? Did not he, who gave ſix ſhillings in the pound for a certificate, did he not give a more valuable conſideration for it than many of the original holders? What ſhall we ſay of many of the ſtaff-department? What of depreciation certificates? Did not the whole community ſuffer by depreciation? What ſhall we ſay of commutation certificates, which amount to millions of dollars. Was there any ſervice rendered for them? I would not be underſtood to mean that any of thoſe ſhould be robbed of their juſt property. Far be it from me. I have no idea of ſacrificing public faith at that rate, nor at any rate. But I will not heſitate to ſay, that the preſent holders of alienated certificates have as good, and, generally ſpeaking, a much better claim than the above, whether you take it on the footing of juſtice or equity. A CUSTOMER.

From the (Boſton) Independent Chronicle, *of Jan.* 14, 1790.

Mr. ADAMS,

"*We are born for Juſtice, and Right is eſtabliſhed, not by Opinion, but Nature.* CICERO.

THE more the principles of a Diſcrimination between thoſe, who, through the neglect of government, have loſt a large proportion of their loaned property, and thoſe who have got it into their hands for a trifle, and compenſation to the former, is candidly inveſtigated, the more the propriety, juſtice, and equity of the meaſure unfolds.

"National policy" hath been plead againſt a Diſcrimination; but to this it was obſerved, that policy ought not to prevail againſt juſtice and equity.

It hath ſince been ſaid, that the honor, faith and dignity of the government are to be conſidered: Theſe are acknowledged to be highly important conſiderations. But at the ſame time it is to be obſerved that theſe, however important, are but a ſecondary object, the primary being the common good, the protection, ſafety, proſperity and happineſs of the people. And a government can never (in a free ſtate) be honorable or dignified, any further than its meaſures produce thoſe genuine effects; nor can the faith of government ever be urged in oppoſition to thoſe fundamental principles, ſince government itſelf is inſtituted for thoſe very purpoſes.

Every law or rule of right (as well as pledged faith) whether commercial, political, moral or divine, holds right and juſt only in its mean; the moment it is puſhed out of its mean into the extremes, it loſes the reaſons on which it was founded, and becomes wrong and unjuſt. Hence the maxim, extreme right is extreme wrong.

When our country was beſet with danger on every ſide, thoſe who determined at every hazard to be free, pledged themſelves to each other, that with life and fortune they would defend their righteous cauſe: Some advanced their money, property and ſervices for the common good, while the remainder pledged themſelves to pay their proportion of ſuch advances, and the government placed over the whole, and acting for the whole, were to ſee that neceſſary meaſures for the ſecurity of the loans were adopted, and faithfully purſued.

Congreſs, in the year 1783, at the happy termination of the war, ſeriouſly called upon and recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to provide funds for the ſecurity of the money, property and ſervices, which had been loaned;---that thoſe whoſe neceſſities might compel them to tranſfer their property might do it without unreaſonable diſcount and loſs. Howſoever wiſe and juſt this meaſure was in Congreſs, it never hath to this moment been done, and millions of property, without the interpoſition of government, will be loſt to the rightful proprietors thereof, and in many inſtances to their ruin.

After ſix or ſeven years have elapſed, and a large proportion of the property hath been changed for a trifle, the queſtion is for a general funding. This moſt certainly ought to take place, becauſe the money, property and ſervices were loaned to the public, for the common good, its ſafety and proſperity; the public have reaped the benefit thereof; it was the purchaſe money of the Sovereignty and Independence of our country. But before funds are now eſtabliſhed, matters ought to be brought as near the period when the funds ſhould have been provided as poſſible; for the public faith which hath been pledged, not only requires that we pay as much money as we owe, but that we pay it to thoſe to whom it is in fact due; for the paying of it to any body elſe would be but adding an inſult to the injury done to our real creditors. Upon what grounds can funds of twenty ſhillings on the pound be provided for thoſe who never advanced but two ſhillings, when they were emitted to thoſe who really loaned the twenty ſhillings, the former purchaſing as without funds, and paying accordingly.

It hath been ſaid, that the purchaſe of public ſecurities in their unfunded ſtate might be conſidered as a moderate inſurance againſt the danger of the ſtorms of a Sponge. Let us view it in this light. Does the under-writer of a policy of inſurance of a ſhip and cargo on a perilous voyage, in caſe the ſhip finally arrives ſafe at the deſtined port, claim and hold the whole ſhip and cargo, or the amount of his premium only, leaving the former to the proper owners. If this compariſon of inſurance proves any thing in the caſe under conſideration, I leave it to the candid to determine, whether it is not proof in favour of a diſcrimination.

It hath alſo been ſaid, that the bills of other nations, and in particular of France and England, are ſome times ſold at a very conſiderable diſcount, and yet the government takes no notice of it. This is true, and perfectly right; for not only at the very loweſt, a very valuable conſideration is paid for ſuch bills. Thoſe nations having properly funded their debts, every holder knows that he ſhall receive his dues at the time appointed; if he had rather tranſfer his property, it is at his own option; the government having done its duty, hath nothing further to do in the caſe, but to make payment to him who produces the demand. If the debt of the United States had been funded when it ought to have been done, ſuch would have been an approved line of conduct here, and ſuch it will be, after funding acts are paſſed, if the debt be funded upon ſuch equitable principles. When a public debt is fo funded, it may be ſaid to be for the common good. But with the utmoſt ſtretch of candor that I can ſummon in my breaſt, I cannot reconcile to the principles of juſtice and equity, common ſenſe or reaſon, that any government ſhould leave a majority of its citizens, which are the public, in a ſituation, in which they loſe three fourths and ſeven eighths of their property, and afterwards eſtabliſh funds to tax millions, and among theſe many hundreds, who, through the neglect of the ſame government, have loſt the ſame property, which is given to build Mountains of wealth for a few ſcores or hundreds of the community, or convey the property of the inhabitants of the country, and mortgage the country itſelf, and the induſtry of its inhabitants and of their poſterity, to foreigners, at a diſcount of eight or nine hundred per cent. (but to be redeemed nominally) and this for no other reaſon, than a pretence that the Faith of government hath been equally pledged to aſſignees and bearers, as to original proprietors, although the government never provided funds for the ſecurity of the latter, and their neceſſities conſequent thereon (and not any voluntary act or adequate or valuable conſideration received therefor) compelled them to tranſfer the evidences of their demands into the hands of others for a trifle, which but too much favours, in compariſon, of gain acquired by exceſſive uſury, or an eſtate by gaming, which it is preſumed is neither juſt or equitable, and by the moſt liberal conſtruction can never be conſidered for the common good, protection, ſafety, proſperity or happineſs of the people, for which alone the honor and faith of government can be pledged, and for which its own exiſtence is inſtituted, and not for the profits, honor, or private intereſt of any one man, family or claſs of men.

It hath been urged, that the people ought to be particularly careful to preſerve the credit and reputation of the ſtate ſecurities, that they may not be leſs than thoſe of the general government, in order to prevent the former falling into diſrepute, and eventually, with others, ſinking into a conſolidated government. This is perfectly juſt, and a very ſeaſonable exhortation; nor has the writer of theſe obſervations advanced an idea in preference to the federal, more than of the State debt; he hath expreſly ſaid, and repeatedly too, that the obſervations were meant to extend to the Continental as well as to the ſtate debt.

Whether it be beſt for each ſtate to fund its own debt, or that the whole be conſolidated into one national debt, (which is a profound queſtion, and ought to be well conſidered) he hath never publicly touched upon. It is in a general view of the whole, that he has ſubmitted his ſentiments to a wiſe, candid and enlightened public. Whether, therefore, the ſtate fund its own debt, or that it be tranſferred to the debt of the Union, matter-eth not, as it reſpects a diſcrimination, unleſs different principles reſpecting that particular ſhould be adopted, which it is hoped will not be the caſe.

But let every friend to a republican form of government remember, that if ever a government, under ſuch a form, ſhould eſtabliſh funds, whereby one man ſhall ſecure to his eſtate eight or nine hundred per cent. profit, and another be ſubjected to loſe as much out of his eſtate, to effect it, thoſe extremes will aſſuredly cut the ſinews of a Republican form of government,--in whoſe meridian no ſuch extremes can ever quadrate with the common good, ſafety, proſperity or happineſs of a free people, but muſt hurl them to that form of government, where Lords and Vaſſals behold each other, but at an aweful diſtance.-- From which may Heaven long preſerve the United States of America!

EQUITY.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY GAZETTE.

QUERIES, *Addreſſed to all whom they concern.*

Is it not one of the objects of the fœderal government to "eſtabliſh juſtice?"

Is it *juſt* to compel the ſoldiers and citizens, who ſold their certificates from motives of neceſſity for 2s. 6d. or 3s. 9d. in the pound, to pay taxes to raiſe them to their nominal value in the hands of ſpeculators and foreigners?

Was not the real value which the diſbanded ſoldiers received from the Congreſs, exactly *that* for which they ſold their certificates?

Do not all the arguments, which apply to the redemption of the certificates at their *nominal* value, apply with equal force to the redemption of the old continental money, not at forty for one, but at its nominal value?

Are not the honor and credit of the United States more concerned, in reſtoring to poor widows, orphans and diſabled citizens, the property they tore from them by their tender laws, and afterwards by their forty-for-one reſolution, than by making nabobs of two or three hundred American ſpeculators, or a dozen Amſterdam and London brokers?

Will not the conduct of Congreſs, ſhould they adopt the propoſed funding ſyſtem, reſemble the conduct of a man who fights a duel to eſtabliſh his character for honor and punctuality in buſineſs, inſtead of paying his *juſt debts?*

Can Heaven be an indifferent witneſs of the robbery of one, and that the moſt deſerving part of the community, to make the fortunes of men who bore a comparatively ſmall part of the war, or who lent money to Great-Britain to enable her to ſubdue us?

Will not the propoſed funding ſyſtem draw all the money from the country to our cities, to be conveyed afterwards, in an annual ſubſidy of ſeveral millions of dollars, to Dutch banking houſes or to the Britiſh funds?

Will not the propoſed funding ſyſtem diſgrace the United States, by ſubjecting them to the charge of fraud and ingratitude to their greateſt benefactors?

Will not all the money the United States can raiſe, at preſent, be required to carry the funding ſyſtem into effect, and thereby defeat every ſalutary meaſure recommended by the Supreme Executive; unleſs reſolutions without money can defend the frontiers, create a well regulated militia, and eſtabliſh ſchools, poſt-roads, &c.?

Will not the weight of taxes neceſſary to ſupport this funding ſyſtem, and the diſſatisfaction which muſt be connected with it, endanger the ſtability of the fœderal government?

A FRIEND TO THE UNION.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN a former paper I took notice of the injuries which the propoſed funding ſyſtem will do the ſoldiers and other original holders of certificates, by compelling them to pay taxes, in order to appreciate their certificates in the hands of quarter maſters, ſpeculators and foreigners. The Secretary of the treaſury has declared in his report, that theſe people ſold their certificates from choice, and not always from neceſſity. This I believe is true in a very few inſtances. A hungry creditor, a diſtreſſed family, or perhaps, in ſome inſtances, the want of a meal's victuals, drove moſt of them to the Brokers Offices, or compelled them to ſurrender up their certificates. Two caſes of this kind I ſhall briefly relate. A merchant in the city of Philadelphia put £ 10 000 into the funds in 1777. In the year 1788 his Britiſh creditors called upon him for payment of ſome old debts. In vain he looked up to Congreſs to refund him the principal he loaned to them. He had their notes, but they were *worth* only £ 2,500, and at that rate only his creditors received them from him. Now, is it juſt that the Britiſh creditor ſhould receive from our government £ 10,000, inſtead of the £ 2,500 and the perſon from whom they were torn by the treaty of peace be abandoned to poverty, deſpair and death, by his country? Perhaps that very £ 10.000 fed the American army on the very day that General Gates captured General Burgoyne.

The other caſe I ſhall mention is, of a ſick ſoldier, who ſold his certificate of £ 69 7 0 for £ 3 0 11, to a rich ſpeculator. He went to this ſpeculator after he recovered, and offered to redeem his certificate-- but he refuſed to give it up. Now, can it be right that this poor ſoldier, every time he ſips his bohea tea, or taſtes a particle of ſugar, ſhould pay a tax to raiſe £ 3 0 11 to £ 69 7 0, in the hands of this ſpeculator?

Thus we ſee public credit (that much hackneyed and proſtituted phraſe) muſt be eſtabliſhed at the expence of national juſtice, gratitude and humanity.

The whole report of the *Secretary* (as he ſo often ſtiles himſelf) is ſo flimſy, and ſo full of abſurdities, contradictions and impracticabilities, that it is to be hoped it will be voted out of Congreſs without a diſſenting voice.

It would be well enough to aſk this Mr. Secretary, whether his friends have *bought* or ſold moſt certificates? He has ſhewn that he does not believe in his own phantaſtical idea of national honor, or he never would have dared to reduce the intereſt on the original certificates to 4 per cent. If the nation is unable to pay the whole, then do juſtice. Pay the original holders 6 per cent. agreeably to contract, and the purchaſer 3 per cent. Here is juſtice done to one part of the creditors, and no injury to the other. On the contrary, a generous compenſation is given to them for lying out of their money.

The following conſequences will follow the adoption of the propoſed funding ſyſtem.

It will draw all the caſh from the country to our cities, from whence it will be exported to England and Holland, to pay the annual intereſt of our greatly oppreſſive debt.

It will render it impoſſible for the farmers to borrow money to improve their lands, for who will lend money to an individual for 6 per cent. when government ſecurities will yeild 8 and 12 per cent?

It will check trade and manufactures.

It will fill our country with brokers and idle ſpeculators.

It will produce a principal of £ 200,000 to a few Nabobs in each of the ſtates, who will ſell this principal after a while to foreigners, and lay it out in buying townſhips and counties, to be cultivated by tenants who will adminiſter to the ambition and power of theſe nabobs, and thereby enable them to eſtabliſh titles, &c. and to overthrow the liberties of our country.

Would it not be proper for the farmers to unite immediately, and remonſtrate againſt all theſe evils.---They never were in half the danger of being ruined by the Britiſh government, that they now are by their own.

Had any perſon told them in the beginning of the war, that, after paying the yearly rent of their farms for ſeven years to carry on this war, at the cloſe of it their farms ſhould not be worth more than one fourth of their original coſt and value, in conſequence of a funding ſyſtem,---is there a farmer that would have embarked in the war? No, there is not. Why then ſhould we be deceived, duped, defrauded and ruined by our new rulers? Let us do juſtice to our brave officers and ſoldiers. Great-Britain paid the tories for their loyalty, although they did her cauſe more harm than good. Certainly the United States ſhould not have leſs gratitude to her moſt deſerving citizens, than Great-Britain has ſhewn to her leaſt deſerving ſubjects.

Germantown, January 30. A FARMER.

An Account of the effects of the FUNDING LAW *of Pennſylvania.*

THE firſt operation of this law was in reſtraining the ſale of the ſtate lands. Previous to the paſſing of the funding law, the holders of alienated certificates laid them out in the land-office, and had that law been deferred one, or at moſt two years, it is highly probable the back lands would have ſwallowed up every alienated certificate in the ſtate.

2d. The next effect of it was to beget a clamor againſt the Bank of North-America. The projectors of the funding ſyſtem foreſaw that it would draw all the circulating caſh of the country to the city, and of courſe create a good deal of diſtruſt in the country from the want of money. They took pains, therefore, to give the complaints of the country people a falſe direction. They held out the bank as the preſent and future cauſe of all the diſtreſſes of the ſtate, and thereby for a while deceived and duped the people, for at this time there were not above three or four holders of bank ſtock out of the city of Philadelphia, in Pennſylvania.

3d. The next effect of the Pennſylvania funding law was, to take from real property the value that was given to the alienated certificates. As theſe roſe from 5ſ to 20ſ in the pound (computing their principal by the intereſt that was paid on them) real property fell from 20ſ to 5ſ in the pound. Many farms that had been bought 20 years before for £ 2000, were now ſold for £ 500, and in ſome inſtances for leſs money.

4th. Another effect of this funding law was to check private loans of all kinds; for who would lend money for 6 per cent. when the ſtate gave 24 or 30, according as the certificates were ſold for 4ſ or 5ſ in the pound, which was their current price for ſeveral years after they were funded.

A 5th effect of this law was, to let looſe creditors upon their debtors, in order to purchaſe certificates with the money obtained in a ſummary way from them. Many honeſt farmers and citizens, who diſdained to avail themſelves of tender laws to cancel their bonds during the war, were now ruined. In every county ſales were numerous, and plantations were ſacrificed for a fourth of their value, to enrich rapacious, hard hearted, vulture-like creditors and ſpeculators.

Its 6th effect was, to check the commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and all improvements, both public and private, in the ſtate. For, who would employ money in either of thoſe ways, who could, without riſk or labour, receive 24 or 30 per cent. on his capital by purchaſing ſtate certificates? *Even* a public road could not be mended, for the treaſury was devoted wholly to the ſpeculators.

7th. The enormous weight of the taxes required by this funding law drove our citizens to Kentucke, and to the ſtate of New-York. It is computed, that 5000 families left the ſtate during the operation of this funding law, after having been firſt deprived of half their ſtock and farming utenſils by the collectors of taxes, in order to pay 24 to 30 per cent. intereſt on the funded certificates of a few ſpeculators in the city of Philadelphia.

Laſtly, It created a ſpirit of idleneſs and gambling among all claſſes of citizens. It drew many hundred people from lawful and honeſt callings, to live by ſpeculation, and it filled our cities and towns with twice that number of idle new made gentlemen.

It may not be amiſs to add a ſhort account of the origin of this deep laid and deſtructive ſyſtem of oppreſſion and iniquity.---Many of the members of the Aſſembly of 1784, who came from the weſtern counties, were intereſted in lands which were beyond the laſt Indian purchaſe, and which were ſaid to be of an excellent quality. To theſe lands they wiſhed for the right of preemption. Some of the city members, who held certificates, propoſed to them a compromiſe. "Do you (ſaid they) fund our certificates, and we will eſtabliſh a title to your Indian lands."--- This propoſal took effect, and from this wicked compact aroſe the funding law of Pennſylvania.

All the miſchief and diſtreſs which have been mentioned, as reſulting from this law, were foretold in many publications in the news-papers. They were moreover fully deſcribed in a pamphlet, entituled *A ſeventh Eſſay upon Finance.* But theſe predictions and warnings had no effect upon the formidable and obſtinate combination of intereſts that had taken place, between the country land-jobbers and the city ſpeculators.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

*** A ſpecial meeting of the Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held *this evening*, at 6 o'clock, at Friend's Meeting-houſe in Fourth-ſtreet.

Little-Britain, January 11, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES WALKER, late of Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did, by his conveyance bearing date the 18th day of September, 1789, warrant and defend a certain tract of Land in ſaid townſhip to us, the ſubſcribers, and it now appears by the records of ſaid county, that there were ſeveral judgments againſt ſaid piece of Land left unpaid by ſaid WALKER, therefore we forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment on three bonds yet unpaid, the firſt of Fifty Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, payable November 1, 1795, the ſecond bond of Fifty Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, payable November 1, 1796, and the other of Seventeen Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, and payable November 1, 1796, as we are determined not to pay any of them unleſs compelled by law. SAMUEL ENTRICAN,

¶ WILLIAM ENTRICAN.

Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 27, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, a black COW, five years old, and a brown HEIFER, about three years old, both ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY LEWIS.

This day is published, on an improved plan, by

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

In Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

Price a Quarter Dollar,

The American Muſeum,

Or, Univerſal Magazine:

FOR JANUARY, 1790.

CONTAINING,

Original Proſe.

1. ON the virtues of the red-elm tree; by Dr. Mitchill,
2. Oration on capital puniſhments,
3. Intereſting law caſe,
4. Exports of Philadelphia, from Auguſt to December, 1789,

The Politician.

5. Eſſay on the debt of the United States,
6. Eſſay on commerce, revenue, colonies, &c.
7. Eſſay on luxury, by Dr. Franklin,
8. Eſſay on the trade between America and the Weſt-Indies,
9. Eſſay on manufactures,

The American Spectator.

10. Eſſay on benevolence between the profeſſors of different religions,
11. Eſſay on men of leiſure and men of buſineſs,
12. Eſſay on charity,

Miſcellanies.

13. Eſſay on the influence of religion, in civil ſociety; by the Rev. Thomas Reeſe, of Salem, South Carolina,
14. Letter on the ſtudy of the Latin and Greek languages; from the Hon. Hugh Williamſon to the Hon. Dr. Johnſon,
15. Letter from Dr. Franklin, on early marriages,
16. Letter on the climate of New-York; from Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill,
17. Life of General Greene,

Fragments.

18. Eliza.
19. Grace and Leontine,

Moral Tales.

20. Martius and Sophia,
21. Love and Joy,
22. Henry and Charlotte,
23. Story of Theodoſia,

Tables.

24. Exports from Boſton, in the year 1787,
25. Exports from New-York, in the year 1788.
26. Veſſels entered in Philadelphia, in the year 1788,
27. Veſſels entered in New-York, in the year 1789,
28. Inhabitants, &c. of Maſſachuſetts, 1784.

National Characters.

29. —— of the Iriſh,
30. —— of the Egyptian women,

Hiſtorical Collector.

31. Inſtance of patriotiſm,

APPENDIX I.

Original Poetry.

32. Eulogium on rum,
33. Tranſlation of a hymn.

Selected Poetry.

34. On General Waſhington,
35. On General Arnold,
36. To Colonel Lovelace,
37. Addreſs written under a lady's ſkull,
38. Addreſs written under a gentleman's ſkull,
39. Crydon,

APPENDIX II.

Public Papers.

40. Preſbyterian paſtoral letter,
41. Conſtitution of the proteſtant epiſcopal church,
42. Quakers addreſs to the Preſident of the United States,
43. Conſtitution of the Maryland negro ſociety,
44. Addreſs of the Philanthropic ſociety of London.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be deſirous of examining this number, in order to determine how far the work may be deſerving of public encouragement, is requeſted to apply at the Printing-Office, in Front, near Market ſtreet; ſhould the number be diſapproved, it may be returned without charge.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of the Widow Black, deceaſed, on Monday, the 15th of February next enſuing, at one o'clock, in Middletown townſhip, Delaware county, a tract of land, containing 66 acres, of which are ſix acres of good watered meadow, and a quantity of wood-land; likewiſe a houſe and barn, and an excellent ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. Alſo the fourth part of an undivided tract, containing 40 acres, with excellent buildings thereon. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

HUGH GORLEY and)
WILLS HEMPHILL,) Executors.

Philad. January 23, 1790. ‡

Philadelphia, January 21, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchant's Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 3d day of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening. A certain two ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia, containing in front about 20 feet, and in length or depth 60 feet; bounded on the eaſt by a meſſuage and ground of Joſeph Falconer, on the weſt by ground of John Wood, on the ſouth by Shippen-ſtreet, and on the north by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; ſubject to the payment of a proportional part of a yearly rent-charge of £9 10 0, ſterling; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John Parks (Mariner) by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Salem, New-Jerſey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, All the Moveable and Real Eſtate of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, conſiſting of, one horſe and ſome cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, &c. thereon; likewiſe 100 acres of marſh, oppoſite to the ſaid farm; alſo 100 acres of marſh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Redſtreak and others; alſo 200 acres, more or leſs, in the townſhip of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Sinnickſon, Eſq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be ſold, by

¶ EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

TO BE SOLD,

On Tueſday, the 9th of February, near the premiſes, by the ſubſcriber, in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county.

A TRACT of Land in ſaid townſhip, containing about 70 acres, on the Sweeds Ford and Manatawny roads, 2 miles from Norriſtown. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn and ſheds, a well of good water and pump in it, by the door, a good young bearing orchard of different fruit, the plough land good, 10 acres of good watered meadow and 15 acres good woodland, it has been occupied for a tavern and ſtore for many years paſt, and as good a ſtand as any in the ſettlement. Poſſeſſion will be given the 8th day of April, and a good title to the purchaſer. Likewiſe at the ſame time will be ſold, that elegant covering Horſe GOLDEN PIPPIN, imported from England, when a colt, and now riſing 6 years old, 15½ hands high, a dark ſorrel, trots well, fit for ſaddle or harneſs, and allowed by good judges to be a capital horſe, alſo, a yoke of oxen well matched, 4 years old, a good four horſe waggon and a ſtrong cart. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale, which will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on ſaid day.

Jan. 18, 1790. JOHN WENTZ.

Bucks County, January 6, 1790.

WHEREAS the eſtate of Samuel Biles, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited to this Commonwealth, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſaid county, hereby gives notice, that a part of the real eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Biles, ſituate in Southampton townſhip, in the ſaid county of Bucks, bounded on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Trenton, and land of the widow Biles and others, containing 16 acres of land, whereon are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements, will be ſold by public vendue on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on Monday, the eighth of February next. The terms of ſale will be according to law, viz. one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, and the other three fourths in thirty days, or the premiſes will again revert to the Commonwealth, and the bidder liable to forfeit one fourth part of the purchaſe money. And purſuant to law all claimants of the ſaid premiſes, and creditors of the ſaid Samuel Biles, are requred to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever debarred from the recovery thereof.

4 w. † GEORGE WALL, Agent.

Bucks County, January 14, 1790.

For SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Joſeph Milnor*, deceaſed,

A Valuable PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, near Trenton Ferry, bounded by the Ferry tract, the tract on which the Delaware works are erected, land of Robert Kirkbride and others, containing 240 acres, of which 30 are meadow, 120 arable land, and the remainder excellent timber; there are on the premiſes, a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a frame houſe adjoining, with kitchen and out-houſes, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes and hay-houſe; there is alſo a large orchard of the beſt grafted fruit; the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the 9th of April next. For terms of payment, and further particulars, enquire of NATHAN FIELD, in Philadelphia, or the Subſcribers, near the premiſes.

MAHLON MILLER,
SAMUEL MOON, } Execut.
¶ MOSES MOON,

In CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's newspaper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in Pennſylvania, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 16th of January 1790, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, an apprentice boy, a tanner by trade, named CHARLES ELLICK, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a light complexion, and coarſe featured; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coatee and waiſtcoat, and blue trowſers, and took with him a light coloured ſurtout coat, belonging to his maſter. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking in ſome of the bad houſes in the ſuburbs of the city. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and ſecures him in the gaol or work-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, ſo that he may be puniſhed according to his deſerts, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES ENGLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off, or any perſon from harbouring him, at their peril. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain Abraham Smith, who kept ſtore in Lower Socomy townſhip, Northampton county, proved his books before Chriſtopher Waggoner, Eſq; in ſaid townſhip, and gave a power of attorney on the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before Richard Backhouſe, Eſq; of Durham townſhip, Bucks county; the ſaid Smith afterwards came and obtained the ſaid book, and carried it away in a fraudulent manner. Whoever ſecures ſaid Smith, with the book, in any goal, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JASPER FAVEYAN.

January 16, 1790.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Bridgetown, Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on Wedneſday, the 13th inſtant, an indented ſervant boy, named JACOB EMLIN, aged 15 or 16 years, well grown for his age, of a dark complexion, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a home made ſailor jacket of thick light coloured cloth, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, very dirty leather breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, almoſt new ſhoes, and metal buckles; has been uſed to houſe work: He took off with him a likely Mare, about 14 and a half hands high, half blooded, of a deep ſorrel colour, and much white in her face, her mane and tail of a lightiſh colour, trots and canters, and moves gay. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy and mare, and gives information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, or for the mare only, SIX DOLLARS, paid by

Jan. 15, 1790. ¶ PHINEAS CARLL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the three mile Run, Germantown road, on the 12th of this month, a ſmall black HORSE, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

December 19, 1789, § JOHN WEISS.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES BICKHAM, late of Lancaſter borough, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement. GEORGE BICKHAM, Executor.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip of *Brown & Shortall* expires the firſt of March next enſuing, and will then diſſolve. They therefore deſire all thoſe who are indebted to them to be ſpeedy in making payment, and any that have any demands againſt them, to bring in their accounts for payment. But they in particular give notice to thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding, that if they do not call and pay, or give ſatisfactory ſecurity, in ten or fifteen days at furtheſt from this date, they will be dealt with as the law directs. BROWN & SHORTALL.

Philadelphia, January 21, 1790. †2w

For ſale, or to be let on rent,

And may be entered on the firſt day of the Fifth Month next,

A GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 60 acres of land, at Quibble-town, on Bound-brook, in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, about ſix miles from New-Brunſwick, and five miles on a level good road to a landing on the river Raritan, from whence there is an eaſy tranſportation by water to New-York. The griſt mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of ſtones for country work, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and the ſaw-mill nearly rebuilt, and are both in prime order for buſineſs, the dam and other parts are put in the beſt condition, the ſtream it is generally agreed is equal to any in that country, ſcreens and fans to each mill, together with boulting cloths and hoiſting works are new and compleatly fitted to go by water. Theſe mills may be ſafely recommended as highly valuable both for country and merchant work, of the former it may have a large ſhare, and conſidering it's vicinity to New York, it is believed much might be done in the latter for that market. The coſt of delivering flour there will not exceed 12d to 14d per barrel, and wheat may be brought to the mills from thence at a moderate expence. There is on the premiſes, a frame dwelling houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, &c. ſuited for the accommodation of a miller or ſtore-keeper, it being allowed to be an excellent ſtand for vending of goods, and where a conſiderable ſhare of trade might be purſued to advantage. The ſoil of the above tract is good, having thereon a ſmall orchard, garden, &c. For terms and further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of GEORGE BOWNE, Merchant, in New-York.

Twelfth-month 29th, 1789.

WHEREAS *William Tierney*, ſon of Michael Tierney, formerly of Limerick, in Ireland, in or about the year 1777, quitted that city, and embarked at Corke for North-America, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſeen at Philadelphia or New-York in the year 1786. Any perſon who can and will give true and authentic information whether the ſaid William Tierney is now living or dead, or whether he married in America or elſewhere, and left lawful iſſue, ſhall, on either of the above circumſtances being clearly aſcertained, receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* (Britiſh) by applying to GEORGE ROCHE, Merchant, in Briſtol. Any further information may be had by applying to 6 w

Philad. Jan. 8, 1790. JOHN VAUGHAN.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304¾ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

ANNEMES,

PRESENTS her reſpects to the Ladies of Philadelphia, and informs them, that ſhe has removed from her late dwelling in Fourth-ſtreet to the eaſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, three doors below Church-alley, where ſhe is to be found at any moment night or day.

From the long experience which Ann Emes has had in the practice of Midwifery, as well as from the good underſtanding which ever ſubſiſted between Catharine Patten, Lydia Darrah, and herſelf, ſhe hopes that every future trial of her ſkill and tenderneſs will juſtify her title to the care of Ladies expecting and under confinement.

January 2, 1790. †

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Buckingham townſhip, Bucks county, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, a natural trotter, in good order, about 14 hands high, 13 years old, a large ſtar in his forehead, and ſnip on his noſe, his off hind foot white, and has ſome white on his back, occaſioned by the ſaddle, branded on his near ſhoulder with the letters I. S. and has a buſhy ſwitch tail. Whoever brings ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to conviction, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS for the Horſe, and FIFTY SHILLINGS for the thief, paid by

January 12, 1790. † WILLIAM SIMPSON.

To be Let, *or* Sold *upon eaſy terms,*

A SMALL FARM, near Frankford, containing between 40 and 50 acres of land, 10 acres of which are meadow, there are on ſaid farm a ſmall ſtone houſe, a frame barn and ſtable, a ſtone ſpring houſe, a thriving young orchard of grafted apple trees, and a large garden encloſed with a board and pallifade fence. To a *purchaſer*, of the above farm, a credit will be given for half the price of it, for ſeveral years, upon paying intereſt. To a *tenant*, the rent will be taken in produce at the market price. Enquire of MATTHEW M'CONNELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3115.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1790.

THE OBSERVER—No. XV.

AN assumption of the state debts is an event which many think must eventually take place; there may be doubts and difficulties to obviate, which will occasion a delay; but the efforts of the Union and of the states to systematize their treasuries will probably be ultimate in this measure.

Doubtless there will be persons enough to raise objections, and with an honest design; for there needs much deliberation to see the propriety of new measures, which will have so extensive an effect. If any of the states should now think the measures against their interest, a short time will open their eyes, by the confusion which must ensue from a continuance in their present situation. If the state debt should be assumed, it will become a serious question, how shall funds be provided for the aggregate sum? Every possible revenue from trade will be inadequate, and the treasury of the United States must be furnished with other ways and means. The people will chearfully pay what justice requires, for it must be as much their interest as it is their duty; and a principal difficulty will be in conciliating the public feelings to a system of uniform operation through the whole.---I will mention the several propositions which have occurred to my hearing. There yet remains a very small number, who tell us that the old method of requisition is best; leaving every state to its own way of taxing and collecting the sum demanded---They say further, that Congress now possesses the power of coercion, and after a state hath proved delinquent, will be a proper time for the general government to exert its coercive authority, and enforce a payment.

The very proposition appears to me to be fraught with evil, and must soon end in a subversion, either of the general, or of the state governments, and probably of the latter. To make a requisition on the states will be easy; but there is every reason to suppose some of them will prove delinquent, which must lead to universal delinquency. In this case who is the subject of coercion? If it be the delinquent state in its corporate capacity, it can be done only by levying war on the whole people, and subverting their existence as a state; if the private citizens considered as subjects of the United States are to be coerced, the process will be loaded with a thousand difficulties, for which an antidote cannot be provided. Perhaps the delinquent state has made a grant of the demanded sum; part is collected and in the state treasury, part in the hands of speculating collectors, over whom the general government hath no power, and part unpaid in the hands of the people; some districts have contributed their whole quota, and others no part of it; in this stage of the business how shall the general government take hold and coerce a collection? and to new assess the whole sum on the people would be a manifest injustice by the operation of the two governments.

Or suppose the delinquent state neglects to make any grant of the requisition; will it not be an ungrateful business, and have a most powerful tendency to destroy all respect to state authority, for the United States to come in and tell the people, "we have made our demand on your legislature, and they have not done their duty---they have shewn themselves to be either ignorant or dishonest; we are therefore under a necessity of taxing you directly without their intervention; your sister states have paid their proportion, and criminate your delay; blame not us, but your own Assembly."

Will a measure of this kind be pacific in its tendency? Will it no look like a kingdom divided against itself? Will it not be a source of contention, and either destroy the Union, which I think cannot now be done, or annihilate all respect to the state government where it happens? Ye friends to the dignity of your own states, be careful how you spread a snare to destroy their legislative reverence!---The doctrine of requisition on the states, in every point of view, is a dangerous and impracticable one. Those who tell us, that it is become feasible, since the general government have a power of coercion, either do not foresee consequences, or intend gradually to subvert the government of individual states.

That the general government possesses a coercive power over an individual state is allowed on all hands; but the matter ought to be so conducted, they may never have occasion to use it. In a conflict of this kind, we know that any one State must ultimately bow to the joint decision of all the others; but I should consider such an event unpropitious. If we intend to preserve a respectableness to the separate States, we must give the United States original and sole jurisdiction, and executive power of all matters in their nature national; and a general system of finance, and providing for the payment of the whole debt, by whatever name called, is conceived to be such. If the general government must ever use coercion, let it be to execute their own laws and grants; and let individuals and not States be the subjects of it. These truths must lead every friend of the Union and of the separate States to reject the idea of requisitions. If we design to preserve a respectableness to the State Legislature and executive, let us cordially, and in the first instance, give up all those matters, which may be better conducted by a National Assembly and Executive.

I have also heard another proposition, which is this. Let there be an apportionment to each State of its quota of the sum needed; let Congress directly tax the inhabitants, following in each State the mode of taxation and collection which is used by their own government. This, it is said, will be more familiar and pleasing to the people than any other possible method. On this I observe, that the proposition keeps up the idea of a previous apportionment on the States; which ever hath been, and while continued must be a source of jealousy. By such jealousies nothing is gained and much endangered.

This plan proposes as many modes of taxing and collecting, as there are States, for no two have a similar procedure---there must be thirteen bodies, compleatly organized with limbs, joined to one head, the treasury board of the United States---is it possible for this head to preserve order, controul and give motion to so great a number of bodies? Is it possible for the treasury board to comprehend and act on so complex a system? Is the general government to have a compleat set of officers of their own appointment, or to make use of those appointed by the States? If the former, their number will be immense; if the latter, they will feel no dependence on the union, and cannot be brought to account.

The operation of a taxing system is much more expeditious in some, than it is in the other States; in some it often runs into arrearage of years. Can a general system stand with any punctuality upon such uncertainties? Will it not be in the power of a single state, by altering its own laws, at any time to disconcert the general treasury arrangement? Will the treasury officers ever be able to give an exact account of the national revenue, in whose hands monies are, or whether in a safe situation? I will propose a question, which to the people is still a more serious one---Those public officers intrusted with the revenue, and with the disposition of monies, ought to be placed in the most accountable situation; from the integrity of those now in office, we cannot infer the honor or honesty of their successors; and will not so complex a plan as we are now considering give the greatest room for evasion, and fraud, that can never be detected? Whoever considers these questions, in some of them will find unanswerable objections against apportioning the states, and adopting in each one its own method of taxing and collecting.

If neither of the above methods are feasible, the general government must adopt a system of its own, on plain principles, which may operate through the whole with equal expedition and justice.

The greatest evil is to be expected from a plan, which either gives discretionary power to subordinate officers of government, in dividing the taxes on the people; or is so complex in its principles and operation, that they cannot understand it. No good man will murmur when he sees himself treated on principles of equality; but lawgivers ought to remember, that for the common citizen to see this, the mode of taxation must be very plain. It is but a few who have a thorough knowledge of the principles and influence of the tax laws in their own states, and this they have acquired by living long under them. Should the general government adopt a complex system, by detaching the most eligible parts from all the local customs within the Union; it would still appear to the people proper object of jealousy, and not seeing an equal operation on others, they would suppose themselves injured. If there be any kind of property which is the basis of wealth throughout the Union, and bears a near proportion to the ability of the people who must pay; if this kind of property cannot be secreted, and may be charged on principles of greater equality than any other; if the nature of the property be such that every man may previously calculate his own taxes, and detect an overcharge; if it admits a more easy and cheap collection than any other; if its produce must for ever be in demand, which will enable the person charged to pay his taxes; this property on some plain principles ought to be the subject of direct taxation.

War-Office *of the United States.*

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the *Invalid Pensioners* of the United States, residing in the States respectively, that one moiety of their annual pension, commencing on the 5th day of March last, will be paid at the places and by the persons herein after mentioned, on the 5th day of March ensuing; and that the second moiety of the said annual pension will be paid at the same places and by the same persons, on the 5th day of June ensuing.

The States.	*Places.*	*Persons by whom the pensions will be paid.*
New-Hampshire,	Portsmouth,	Joseph Whipple.
Massachusetts,	Boston,	Benjamin Lincoln.
Rhode-Island,	Providence,	Jeremiah Olney.
Connecticut,	New London,	Jedediah Huntington.
New-York,	New York,	John Lamb.
New-Jersey,	Perth-Amboy,	John Halsted.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Sharp Delany.
Delaware,	Wilmington,	George Bush.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Otho H. Williams.
Virginia,	B. Hundred,	William Heth.
North-Carolina,	Hillsborough,	John Haywood.
South-Carolina,	Charleston,	George Abbott Hall.
Georgia,	Savannah,	John Habersham.

January the 28th, 1790.

By Order of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

IN order to prevent unsuccessful applications, the following information is re-published, respecting the vouchers which will be required.

"THE returns which have been or shall be made to the Secretary for the department of War by the several States of the pensions which have been granted, and paid by them respectively, will, together with the vouchers herein required, be considered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the State specifying that the person possessing it is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: to wit---

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices for the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same *A. B.* to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited.)

That he served in (regiment or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney must, besides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a special letter of attorney, agreeable to the following form.

I. *A. B.* of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint *C. D.* of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the first or second moiety) of my annual pension as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this

Signed and sealed in the presence of

Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States of America.

H. KNOX, Secretary for the Department of War.

War Office, October 13, 1789.

N B. The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above information, for the benefit of the unfortunate Invalids, who have suffered in the cause of their country.

CAME to Trenton lower ferry, some time in December last, a Bay HORSE, his age unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in six weeks from the date hereof.

January 25, 1790. JOHN JAMES.

This day is published, on an improved plan, by

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

In Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,

Price a Quarter Dollar,

The American Museum,

Or, Universal Magazine:

FOR JANUARY, 1790.

CONTAINING,

Original Prose.

1. ON the virtues of the red-elm tree; by Dr. Mitchill,
2. Oration on capital punishments,
3. Interesting law case,
4. Exports of Philadelphia, from August to December, 1789,

The Politician.

5. Essay on the debt of the United States,
6. Essay on commerce, revenue, colonies, &c.
7. Essay on luxury, by Dr. Franklin,
8. Essay on the trade between America and the West-Indies,
9. Essay on manufactures,

The American Spectator.

10. Essay on benevolence between the professors of different religions,
11. Essay on men of leisure and men of business,
12. Essay on charity,

Miscellanies.

13. Essay on the influence of religion, in civil society; by the Rev. Thomas Reese, of Salem, South Carolina,
14. Letter on the study of the Latin and Greek languages; from the Hon. Hugh Williamson to the Hon. Dr. Johnson,
15. Letter from Dr. Franklin, on early marriages,
16. Letter on the climate of New-York; from Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill,
17. Life of General Greene,

Fragments.

18. Eliza.
19. Grace and Leontine,

Moral Tales.

20. Martius and Sophia,
21. Love and Joy,
22. Henry and Charlotte,
23. Story of Theodosia,

Tables.

24. Exports from Boston, in the year 1787,
25. Exports from New-York, in the year 1788.
26. Vessels entered in Philadelphia, in the year 1788,
27. Vessels entered in New-York, in the year 1789,
28. Inhabitants, &c. of Massachusetts, 1784.

National Characters.

29. ——— of the Irish,
30. ——— of the Egyptian women,

Historical Collector.

31. Instance of patriotism,

APPENDIX I.

Original Poetry.

32. Eulogium on rum,
33. Translation of a hymn.

Selected Poetry.

34. On General Washington,
35. On General Arnold,
36. To Colonel Lovelace,
37. Address written under a lady's skull,
38. Address written under a gentleman's skull,
39. Crydon,

APPENDIX II.

Public Papers.

40. Presbyterian pastoral letter,
41. Constitution of the protestant episcopal church,
42. Quakers address to the President of the United States,
43. Constitution of the Maryland negro society,
44. Address of the Philanthropic society of London.

N. B. Any gentleman who may be desirous of examining this number, in order to determine how far the work may be deserving of public encouragement, is requested to apply at the Printing-Office, in Front, near Market street; should the number be disapproved, it may be returned without charge.

Just Published, and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, Price 7s6.

THE NEW COMPLETE

American LETTER WRITER;

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ART OF CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing LETTERS on the most interesting subjects, viz.

Business,	Courtship,	Amusement,
Friendship,	Politeness,	Duty,
Love and	Economy,	Advice,
Marriage,	Affection,	Religion, &c.

Composed by Writers eminent for their Perspicuity and Elegance of Expression.

To which are added THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS, Extracted from the Letters of the late *Lord Chesterfield.*

Also, MORAL MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS, By the late *Duke de la Rochefoucauld.*

With FORMS OF MESSAGE CARDS, Instructions how to address persons of all ranks in the United States of America, France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Great-Britain.

AND A COPIOUS ENGLISH SPELLING DICTIONARY.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JAMES BICKHAM, late of Lancaster borough, deceased, are requested to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in for settlement. GEORGE BICKHAM, Executor.

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

PETERSBURG, January 28.

We are informed three veſſels have lately arrived in James River from Europe, for wheat---the price of which in now as high as 7/6 per buſhel, and very little to be got at any price, owing to the large quantity that has been ſhipped to Europe. There is alſo a very great demand for Indian corn---Several thouſand barrels are wanted by the merchants of this town, who now offer two dollars per barrel (five buſhels) and it is apprehended that when this ſupply is ſhipped, it will raiſe the price of that precious article ſo much, as to put it out of the power of the poor to obtain bread to eat. We may therefore dread the fatal conſequences of this alarming evil.

GEORGETOWN (Maryland) February 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in this town, dated November 24, 1789.

"The King of Pruſſian has actually declared war againſt the Emperor and Ruſſians; his reaſon is, that if he ſuffers them to drive the Turks out of Europe (which they are in a fair way of doing) the Emperor would poſſeſs too great a weight in the political ſcale of Europe.---In the upper and lower parts of Germany, the citizens are all in arms, cutting one another's throats;---the patriotic rage has ſpread throughout that country: The Emperor has marched an armed force to quell them. In Brabant you know the Emperor has long been attempting to curb the Clergy, and ſuppreſs the convents. However they have profited of the leſſon from their neighbours the French, and embrace the preſent moment to ſhake off the yoke---3000 men, calling themſelves patriots, are in the field; three days ago accounts reached us of an engagement between them and 2000 regular troops the Emperor had ſent to diſperſe them; to burn and deſtroy every thing before them, and hang every man found in oppoſition; they met and came to action, between Ghent and Bruges; violent was the conflict, and great the loſs.---The patriots defeated totally the Imperial army, and took their commander General *Dalton*, with moſt of his field officers, priſoners. It would take too much paper to give you a full detail of affairs in this country: ſuffice it to ſay, things are now going tolerably quiet; the National Aſſembly have the confidence of the people: they now ſit in the Palais de Louvre, and have lately made two or three fundamental ſtrokes towards liberty and freedom of conſcience: The Municipalities of the different provinces are now modelling.--A law has paſſed that the convents ſhall be ſuſpended; and the property of the Clergy is declared the property of the nation; liberal and fixed annuities are to be given to the Miniſters of religion:-----All the church plate and wealth (except what was abſolutely neceſſary for divine ſervice) has been given up. Committees of correſpondence and ſafety are eſtabliſhed throughout the kingdom; and we know no law in Bourdeaux, but what comes from the National Aſſembly or the ninety Electors of the city."

SALEM, January 26.

Laſt week a ſchooner from the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Marblehead, was caſt aſhore on Boar's Head, below Newbury, where it was feared ſhe would be loſt. The Captain, Richard Hinckley, died on his paſſage, previous to the diſaſter.

The ſchooner Harmony, from Cape Francois, bound to Boſton, was caſt away to the leeward of Hiſpaniola. The crew are ſaved, but the veſſel and cargo loſt.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

The Supreme Court of the United States met yeſterday, at one o'clock, purſuant to adjournment. By the arrival of the Hon. John Blair, of Virginia, a ſufficient number of Judges appeared to proceed to buſineſs. Mr. M'Keſſon, the Clerk, then read the commiſſions of the Hon. John Jay, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the United States; the Hon. William Cuſhing, James Wilſon and John Blair, Eſquires, Aſſociate Juſtices; and alſo the commiſſion of the Hon. Edmund Randolph, Eſq; Attorney-General of the United States, who arrived in town yeſterday. After wich the court adjourned till this day, one o'clock.

CINCINNATI PROCEEDINGS.

At a general meeting of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, held at the Holland Lodge-Room, in the city of New-York. February 1, 1790.

A petition having appeared in the public papers, as propoſed to be ſigned by a number of officers of the late army of the United States, and preſented to the national legiſlature, praying that in the ſyſtem for funding the national debt, a diſcrimination may be made in favor of the original holders of public ſecurities.

The petition was read---whereupon it was

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Society diſclaim the principles contained in the ſaid petition, conceiving it inconſiſtent with the character they have uniformly maintained, to ſeek any advantage to themſelves, which might be incompatible with the principles of an honorable policy.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the foregoing reſolution be publiſhed in the ſeveral newſpapers in this city.

Extract from the minutes,

JOHN STAGG, jun. Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 10.

We are ſorry to hear, that the appearance of crops of winter grain for 1790 is leſs favorable than that of 1789. Summer grain, potatoes, flax and hemp, if properly attended to, will form a counterbalance for this diſadvantage.

Flax and hemp, ſays a correſpondent, require the particular attention of the farmers and planters at this time. Our navigation being revived, the hemp made is not ſufficient for our wants, and the Ropemakers were obliged to uſe ſo much flax laſt year, that it was raiſed at one time 30 per cent. by their purchaſes. A heavy duty is laid upon foreign cordage, and after the firſt of December next another heavy duty will take place on foreign hemp.---The coarſe linen manufactory has become conſiderable, and affords a conſtant and great demand for flax. Four ſail cloth manufactories are eſtabliſhed at Boſton, Salem, New-Haven and New-Hampſhire, the firſt of which, it is ſaid, has encreaſed its capital, after making a careful experiment, to ten times the original ſum. We have no doubt but that Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and other towns, will very ſoon eſtabliſh ſuch factories, as the charges of importing ſail cloth are full 25 per cent. upon their firſt coſt in Europe.

The brig Governor Pinckney, Capt. Hall, arrived at Charleſton, South-Carolina, in ten days from Cape Francois, informs, that the turbulence of the times hath ariſen to ſuch a pitch as to have produced an almoſt total ſtagnation of buſineſs.---The Captain of a French frigate lying there attempted to diſmount and carry off the cannon from a battery, but was oppoſed and prevented by the militia, who are glowing with the pure flame of liberty. As Capt. Hall was coming out he ſaw a fleet of ten French veſſels, which he took to be ſhips of the line.-----The price of rice had fallen to 20 livres---flour, 6 dollars---tobacco, 30 livres.

On Tueſday evening laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, departed this life, in the 59th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Miniſter of the Third Preſbyterian Church in this city. He ſpent the greateſt part of his life in the faithful diſcharge of the important duties of the goſpel miniſtry. He was the monitor, the friend, the father of his flock.

The poor experienced the benevolence of his diſpoſition---and in him have loſt a benefactor. Nor was his attention confined to his own immediate congregation: Poſſeſſed of a liberal and enlarged mind, he conſidered all mankind as brethren, and exerciſed towards them that charity which is the moſt infallible characteriſtic of a true Chriſtian.

He was an encourager of all the charitable inſtitutions, which do ſo much honor to our city. Nor were the intereſts of ſcience neglected by him: He was an uſeful member of the Philoſophical Society, and a truſtee of Princeton college.

He was a ſteady friend and aſſorter of the rights of mankind: When our country was invaded by Great-Britain, his patriotiſm ſhone forth with diſtinguiſhing ſplendor. He was animated in his exhortations to his fellow-citizens to defend with vigour their property, their liberty and their lives. He was early appointed Chaplain to Congreſs; which ſtation he held for ſeveral years. Upon the whole, he was pious without ſuperſtition, zealous without bigotry, charitable without oſtentation, and learned without pride.----He has left behind him the moſt valuable treaſure---an unblemiſhed reputation.

His remains were laſt Friday interred in the Church of which he was a miniſter. He was attended to the grave by the clergymen of every denomination, by the members of the Convention and General Aſſembly now in the city, and an unuſual number of the moſt reſpectable citizens.

Died, lately, Dr. *Bernard Vanlear*, of Marple, Delaware county, in the 104th year of his age.

——— *Elizabeth Humphreys*, of Haverford, in the ſame county, in the 87th year of her age.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE Secretary of the treaſury ſays, that public credit ſhould be kept ſacred with the holders of alienated certificates; and ſo it ſhould with the *farmers* and *freeholders* of the United States. They have made contracts with each other, in behalf of themſelves and children, which the Congreſs have no right to diſſolve. Theſe contracts were made upon the faith of government; that is, under the ſanction of laws, which eſtabliſhed the ſtability of property upon the moſt ſacred foundations. I ſhall briefly explain myſelf.

I gave A. B. £2000 for the farm I now occupy, and expected, by dividing it, to leave a competency to each of my children. But the Congreſs, by adopting the report of the Secretary, will reduce the value of my farm from £2000 to £500, and thereby rob me and my children of £1500. For this £1500 I did not give the fruits of two or three lucky bargains, but I gave hard labour in ſummer, and many cold rides to market and mill in winter, and that too for above 20 years of my life. My deed, which ſpecifies the price of my farm, is as much a contract between me and government, as the certificate of any ſpeculator can be. The Congreſs therefore have no right to depreciate it in my deſk, much leſs have they a right to take £1500 from the value of it, and add that ſum to the value of the eſtate of a Dutch, Britiſh, or New-York tory ſpeculator. This is a true ſtatement of what will happen to every farmer in America, if the report of the Secretary is adopted. It is to be hoped the gentlemen who repreſent the landed intereſt in Congreſs will take the alarm. If they have no certificates to balance the loſſes on their real property, they will ſign the death warrant of the hopes of their families, by enacting the report of the Secretary into a law.

It is wiſhed to ſacrifice the *many* to a *few*---to make noblemen and nabobs of a few New-York gentlemen, at the expence of all the farmers in the United States. It muſt not be. The wiſdom of Congreſs, we hope, will deviſe ſome other way of paying our debts, than by the ruin of all the farmers in America.

Mr. Jackſon has told us, that the ſpeculations in New-York would make *a Haſtings bluſh*. I once thought that Philadelphia, Boſton, and our other great towns would ſhare with New-York in the plunder of our country; but I now ſee that New-York, from being let early into the ſecrets of the treaſury, is to have all the benefit of the funding ſcheme. South and North-Carolina, and Georgia, who all gave pure whig blood for their certificates, are to be cajoled out of them by a few rich New-York tories and Britiſh agents, who perhaps helped to feed the very armies that deſtroyed the Southern States; and all the taxes paid by them are to center in New-York. A hard caſe indeed! But I hope it will not take place.

The Secretary quotes reſolutions of the old Congreſs in favor of making the certificates gold and ſilver. But he ſhould have gone further. There are twenty more reſolutions in favor of making continental money gold and ſilver. Let the holders of that money come forward. They have ten times the claims upon the *juſtice* of Congreſs, that certificate ſpeculators have. Many of them were compelled to receive that money for old debts at its nominal value, when it was reduced to 50 and 60 for one. A reſolution of Congreſs cannot cancel the obligations of juſtice. If it can, the public debt can be cancelled in a few days. Let the reſolution of Congreſs, which fixed the continental money at 40 for one, be repealed, and then the holders of continental money will be upon a footing with cerificate ſpeculators. But, unfortunately, this is not to be expected. The continental money is in the hands of widows and orphans, who have no body to plead their cauſe, while the alienated certificates are chiefly in the hands of tories, and quarter-maſters and ſpeculators, ſome of whom, it is to be feared, have crept into power, or hold offices under the United States.

I ſhall illuſtrate the preſent danger of the farmers of America by a very ſimple ſimile. Suppoſe I had built a mill, and paid a full price for the privilege of the ſtream of water that turned it. After this, ſuppoſe a quarrelſome and miſchievous neighbour ſhould ſtop up the roads that led to my mill, and direct the water which I had purchaſed into another channel. Is there a court in the world that would not do me juſtice? Believe me, my countrymen, the Congreſs, by adopting the report of the Secretary, would be that quarrelſome and miſchievous neighbour to every farmer and landholder in the United States. A FARMER.

Journeymen Paper-Makers.

WANTED to go to Boſton, two JOURNEYMEN PAPER-MAKERS, capable of making and couching writing and printing paper, and coarſe paper. The moulds uſed are moſtly double ſmall demy, crown and fool's cap writing and printing. The ſeveral apparatus for carrying on the buſineſs, as well as the mill, is as convenient for the workmen as any on the continent. Generous wages will be given. Apply to

Philad. Feb. 9, 1790. ‖ JOHN DUFFIELD.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT noted Tavern, commonly called the CROOKED-BILLET, on the old York road, in the village of Hatborough, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, together with the Farm adjoining, containing about 160 acres, with ſufficient of meadow and orchards. As there are divers dwelling-houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. the ſubſcriber will treat with appliers, either for part or the whole, as may be moſt ſuitable.

February 7, 1790. tf. DAVID KENNEDY.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM RICHMAN, deceaſed, and may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pittsgrove, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half plow-land in good cedar fence, with 100 acres of well timbered land, and a quantity of good ſwamp for meadow. There are on the premiſes, a large brick houſe and kitchen, well finiſhed, an excellent ſpring of water near the door, a barn, convenient barracks and ſtables, and a good ſtore-houſe, between 2 and 300 good bearing apple-trees, peach, pear, plumb and cherry-trees, the whole well watered; an indiſputable title will be given, and eaſy payments for a great part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near Deerfield. DAVID MOORE,) Executors.

† ISRAEL READ.)

THE *Volunteer Company* of ARTILLERY is deſired to meet TO-MORROW MORNING, at Nine o'Clock, at the State-Houſe.

Feb. 10, 1790. JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office,

February 6, 1790.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, *NOTICE is hereby given*, That agreeably to An Act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *City-Tavern* or *Merchants Coffee-Houſe*, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inſtant, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing 14 feet and a half in breadth, and about 306 feet in depth: Alſo, one other LOT, ſituate on the north-eaſt corner of Saſſafras, or Race-ſtreet, and Second-ſtreet, from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates funded or unfunded, and all the intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the Premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

NOTIFICATION.

ALL perſons who have not accounted for the expenditures of public money and ſtores, received from HUGH HUGHES, either in the capacity of Commiſſary of Military Stores, Aſſiſtant and Deputy Quarter Maſter General to the army of the United States, or Deputy Quarter Maſter for the State of New-York, &c. or Deputy Quarter Maſter to the Eaſtern and Main Army, are requeſted, by the ſaid Hughes, to exhibit their accounts and vouchers, properly ſtated, as early as poſſible, to the Auditor of the Treaſury of the United States, in the city of New-York, that a final ſettlement of the ſame may be made.

The Executors, or Adminiſtrators, to the eſtates of any of the perſons firſt mentioned, will be pleaſed to attend to this notification.

N. B. The Printers in the different States in the Union will render an eſſential ſervice to the public by inſerting this in their newspapers.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham, Montgomery county, the ſecond of this inſtant, an apprentice boy, named EDWARD WALKER, by trade a blackſmith, he is of a light complexion, darkiſh hair, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on, when he went away, a coatee and waiſtcoat, made of fulled lincey, lined with green baze, a pair of leather breeches, he took with him a coatee, waiſtcoat and trowſers made of cottonade, an old great coat of a dark colour, two coarſe and one fine ſhirts, two pair of woollen ſtockings, blue mixt with white, one brown thread ditto, a white muſlin neck handkerchief, and two pillow caſes. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice and gives information to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JOSEPH LUKENS.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Maryland.

Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, Feb. 2, 1790.

WHEREAS my wife Suſannah, hath ſeveral times threatened to take my life whilſt aſleep, and her other behaviour is ſuch, that I am determined not to live with her. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof, † AARON STETHAMS, Senior.

Juſt printed and to be Sold, by

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

In Fourth-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet,

POULSON'S

Town and Country ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord, 1790.

Being the ſecond after Leap-Year.

Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¼ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

For ſale, or to be let on rent,

And may be entered on the firſt day of the Fifth Month next,

A GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 60 acres of land, at Quibble-town, on Bound-brook, in Middleſex county, New-Jerſey, about ſix miles from New-Brunſwick, and five miles on a level good road to a landing on the river Raritan, from whence there is an eaſy tranſportation by water to New-York. The griſt mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of ſtones for country work, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and the ſaw-mill nearly rebuilt, and are both in prime order for buſineſs, the dam and other parts are put in the beſt condition, the ſtream it is generally agreed is equal to any in that country, ſcreens and fans to each mill, together with boulting cloths and hoiſting works are new and compleatly fitted to go by water. Theſe mills may be ſafely recommended as highly valuable both for country and merchant work, of the former it may have a large ſhare, and conſidering it's vicinity to New-York, it is believed much might be done in the latter for that market. The coſt of delivering flour there will not exceed 12d to 14d per barrel, and wheat may be brought to the mills from thence at a moderate expence. There is on the premiſes, a frame dwelling-houſe, with ſeveral outhouſes, &c. ſuited for the accommodation of a miller or ſtore-keeper, it being allowed to be an excellent ſtand for vending of goods, and where a conſiderable ſhare of trade might be purſued to advantage. The ſoil of the above tract is good, having thereon a ſmall orchard, garden, &c. For terms and further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of GEORGE BOWNE, Merchant, in New-York.

Twelfth-month 29th, 1789.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, January 28, 1790.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by his Secretary, communicating the act of Rhode-Iſland for calling a Convention---alſo a letter from the Governor of that State to the Preſident, reſpecting a further ſuſpenſion of the collection act, &c.

Theſe papers were referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Benſon, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cole.

Mr. Burke from the committee appointed, brought in a bill for ſecuring to authors and proprietors the excluſive right to their writings.

Mr. Burke alſo preſented to the Houſe a motion, that it be an inſtruction to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for encouraging manufactures, to add a clauſe reſpecting the ſecuring to inventors the right to their diſcoveries.---This was agreed to.

Mr. White moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the meaſures taken by Congreſs in the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers of the ſaid ſtate on continental and ſtate eſtabliſhments, in the ceſſion made by the ſaid ſtate to the United States, of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, and to report the ſame to this Houſe.

Mr. White, Mr. Muhlenberg and Mr. Seney were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick ſuggeſted the propriety of appointing a committee to report a ſyſtem for aſcertaining the claims of individuals againſt the United States, and of the United States againſt individuals. He propoſed that this committee ſhould conſiſt of ten members. The adoption of ſuch a ſyſtem might ſave a great deal of time and public expence.

Some obſervations were made on this propoſition. It was then ordered that the report of the Secretary at War ſhould lie on the table. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 29. 1790.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, enclоſing accounts of expenditures and diſburſements, purſuant to orders of Congreſs, to the 31ſt Dec. laſt, which were read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Moore, Mr. Smith (M.) Mr. Clymer and Mr. Van Ranſellaer.

A meſſage from the Senate was received by their Secretary, informing the Houſe that the Senate has paſſed a bill for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States---in which they requeſt the concurrence of the Houſe.---He then delivered the bill and withdrew.

Mr. Gerry preſented a petition of Aaron Putnam of Medford, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts---ſtating that he had invented a mode of diſtilling ſpirits, which is different from any that had come to his knowledge, and he preſumed is entirely new; and praying that the benefit of his diſcovery may be ſecured to him---Referred to the committee appointed to bring in a bill for ſecuring to inventors the right of their diſcoveries.

The bill brought down from the Senate was read.

Mr. Livermore moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the appropriation of ſuch ſum or ſums of money as may be neceſſary for the civil liſt, and the incidental charges of the preſent year.

This motion was adopted, and Mr. Livermore, Mr. Sylveſter and Mr. Lee, were appointed.

Mr. Sedgwick, after ſome introductory obſervations relative to the power of Congreſs to regulate the exports of the United States, propoſed the following reſolution viz.

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill or bills to encourage the exports of the United States, and to guard againſt frauds in the ſame. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) introduced a reſolution to this purport, that the Judges of the Supreme Court be directed to report to the Houſe a plan for regulating the proceſſes in the fœderal courts, and the fees to the Clerks of the ſame. Laid on the table.

A motion to take up for a third reading the bill providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations was, after a ſhort diſcuſſion, negatived.

The Houſe then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock, A. M.

MONDAY, February 1, 1790.

The bill for ſecuring literary property, being the order of the day, was read and debated, and after ſome amendments, was ordered to be engroſſed for the third reading to-morrow.

Mr. White from the committee appointed to examine the meaſures taken by Congreſs, reſpecting lands in Virginia, north weſt of the Ohio, reported, that the legiſlature of North Carolina had ceded to the United States upon certain conditions, which he mentioned.

A meſſage was received by Mr. Lear, from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter from his Excellency Alexander Martin, Governor of North Carolina, which enclоſed an act of their legiſlature, ceding certain lands therein mentioned, on condition of being excluded from the expences attending the late war, and provided no act of Congreſs ſhall be made to emancipate ſlaves in that ſtate.

Mr. Hartley moved, that a part of the buſineſs left unfiniſhed laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting uniform bankrupt laws, be referred to a committee; and he obſerved, that although this Houſe had reſolved to take all buſineſs up de novo, he was indifferent as to the mode, ſo that the buſineſs was done. After ſome debate, it was agreed to refer it to a committee of five.

Mr. Hartley mentioned ſomething of a gentleman (Mr. Smith, S. C.) having made ſome progreſs in the forming a bill for this purpoſe, and expreſſed a deſire that a committee ſhould be appointed to examine and form the bill.

Mr. Smith replied, that he hoped this buſineſs would not be precipitated. He had conſidered the matter attentively, and found much difficulty in planning any general law for the purpoſe in queſtion, that would be applicable to the circumſtances of individual ſtates, each of them having inſolvent laws of their own. He ſaid it was a very complicated buſineſs, and, if precipitated, might do miſchief.

Mr. Hartley then obſerved, that this was a particular matter, and had been particularly recommended by the convention in the very body of the conſtitution. He was not urgent as to its being brought forward this ſeſſion, but hoped it would not be neglected.

Mr. Sedgwick made ſome remarks on the nature of the buſineſs, and at length it was agreed, that Mr. Hartley's motion be laid upon the table.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to deſcribe the manner of authenticating the records of the ſeveral ſtates, agreeably to the firſt ſection of the fourth article of the conſtitution, viz.

"Full faith and credit ſhall be given, in each ſtate, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other ſtate. And the Congreſs may, by general laws, preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings, ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof."

The motion being agreed to, a committee of three were appointed; Mr. Page, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Thatcher.

Mr. Heiſter then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for providing for the payment of invalid penſioners, after the expiration of the old laws for that purpoſe.

Mr. Sedgwick ſtated the nature of this buſineſs; and it was obſerved that ſome ſtates had granted more than others. He wiſhed the committee to conſider the buſineſs at large.

A committee of three were appointed, viz. Mr. Heiſter, Mr. Partridge, and Mr. White.

Mr. White moved for a committee of electors, and ſeven were appointed; Mr. Ames, Mr. Benſon, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sinnickſon, and Mr. ----------.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, was received, acquainting the Houſe that the Senate had concurred in the bill for the accommodation of the laws of the United States, reſpecting tonnage and impoſt, to the particular circumſtances of the ſtate of North-Carolina, with ſome amendments.----Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1790.

The engroſſed bill for ſecuring literary property was read the third time, and recommitted to Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Sylveſter.

Mr. Foſter, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, brought in ſaid bill with amendments.

The bill, after going through ſeveral amendments, was ordered to be engroſſed, and read the third time to-morrow.

A meſſage from the Senate, by their Secretary, requeſting the concurrence of the Houſe to an amendment of the Senate to an amendment of the Houſe, in the bill to give effect to ſeveral laws of the United States, in regard to North-Carolina. The Houſe then agreed to the ſaid amendment; and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gillman and Mr. White were appointed a committee to examine enrolled bills.---Adjourned till 11 o'clok to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, February 3. 1790.

The bill providing for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States was brought in engroſſed, and again read.

The firſt Monday in Auguſt next was fixed on for the day to proceed to the execution of the law; but the Houſe could not agree on the time to be given the Marſhal for making the returns. This and ſome other objections that were ſtated took up ſome time, and which induced the Houſe to poſtpone the further conſideration of the bill for the preſent.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill to eſtabliſh a uniform ſyſtem of naturalization, and after a conſiderable debate about the requiſite length of reſidence of an alien before he ſhould be admitted to the privileges of citizenſhip, the committee roſe without coming to any determination, and the Houſe adjourned.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 1ſt day of March next, on the premiſes, one undivided fifth part of a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county,

CONTAINING about 44 acres, 16 acres of which is woodland, well timbered, 7 acres of good meadow, 2 acres of orchard, the buildings are a large tavern-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſheds and a lage ſmith's ſhop. The arable land is well manured and produces great crops. It is ſituate at the Croſs-roads, and is under licence. The ſale to begin at one o'clock afternoon. Late the eſtate of Daniel Cahil, jun. and to be ſold for the benefit of his creditors, by attachment, by

JOHN CARR,
ANDREW LONG, } Auditors.
JOHN KERR

† Feb. 3, 1790.

For Sale at public Vendue,

On the 23d day of February next, at two o'clock, at the Pine tavern, near the head of Oldman's creek, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New Jerſey,

A Griſt Mill and Saw Mill,

WITH one hundred and twenty acres of good land, on Oldman's creek aforeſaid, two miles and a half from ſaid Pine tavern, ſituate part in Glouceſter and part in Salem counties; whereon is erected a griſt mill almoſt new, on a good ſtream of water, the mill-houſe thirty ſix by thirty feet; two pair of ſtones, one of which is excellent burrs, the other country ſtones; two bolts and a fan go by water, and hoiſting-works are made. It is a good ſtand for country buſineſs or merchant work, being adjacent to a wheat country, and only ſix miles from a landing at Swedeſborough, on Raccoon creek: with a dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 21 feet front and 34 back, three rooms on a floor, a ſtore at one end, and kitchen at the other, with a good apple and peach orchard, a large barn, a ſtable, with a houſe for a miller; the character of this mill is ſo well known for making of good flour, that any further deſcription thereof is thought unneceſſary.

Alſo, 230 acres of good land, adjoining the above, whereon are erected a good ſaw-mill, for cutting ſhip plank, being 36½ feet between poſts, with three dwelling-houſes for workmen, a good ſtable and hay-houſe, and ſome ſmall improvement. On this tract may be 25 or 30 acres of meadow made, and it may be improved into a good farm. Theſe mills rent for £150 ſpecie, per annum.

Alſo, 150 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, and fronting on the Cumberland ſtage road, about half a mile below the Pine tavern; well timbered with oak and hickory. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; it would alſo make a good farm.

Alſo, two 50 acre lots adjoining the above, and fronting on the Cumberland ſtage road as aforeſaid, on one of which is a good log houſe, and ſix or ſeven acres of land cleared; 10 or 15 acres of meadow may be made on each of theſe lots. They are good ſtands for tradeſmen. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the 25th of March. For further particulars enquire of John Inſkeep, at the ſign of the George, in the city of Philadelphia, Samuel Clemment, near Haddonfield, John Crook, at the aforeſaid Griſt-mill, who will ſhew the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham, Burlington county, who will attend on the day of ſale, and make known the terms.

January 25th, 1790. JOSIAH FOSTER.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 23d of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norriſtown, that valuable eſtate of 70 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Lower Salford townſhip, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, a number of out-houſes, barn, ſtables, &c. all in good order. The excellent ſituation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing ſtream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to enter into that line of buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of John Patton, Eſquire, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Twenty-ſeventh of Firſt Month, 1790.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on third day evening, the 26th of the firſt month called January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, townſhip of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, an apprentice lad about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown hair, light eyes, a down look, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks, and his right breaſt remarkably large, named REUBEN JOHNSON, had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, a fuſtian coat not much worn, bea ſkin veſt and trowſers, good ſhoes and plated buckles, took with him a new broad cloth coat of a light olive colour, with large metal buttons engraved round the edge, a ſtriped Manchеſter cotton veſt, with ſmall white metal buttons, and corduroy breeches; it is ſuppoſed he will make for Philadelphia, or Red-ſtone ſettlement. Maſters of veſſels are therefore cautioned againſt taking him off. The above reward, with reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon who may ſecure him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again.

¶ RICHARD BROWN.

Juſt publiſhed, printed and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Price bound 6s.---*Sewed in blue paper* 5s.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

MARIA CECILIA,

Daughter *of* Achmet III. Emperor *of the* Turks.

THIS extraordinary piece of Biography, the heroine of which is probably ſtill in exiſtence, being alive at Paris in the year 1786, cannot fail to intereſt and entertain the reader: And what muſt render it ſtill the more acceptable is its authenticity, which the editor of the French edition vouches for, in the following addreſs, prefixed to the work.---"Of the ſubſtance of the following hiſtory, I will warrant the truth. I have before me the moſt authentic papers, which confirm it. There may be ſome epiſodes, the reality of which I cannot equally affirm, as the original pieces ſufficient to prove them were wanting; ſo that the moſt part of them I could only recite as they were related to me."

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at the houſe of ROBERT KENNEDY, at the ſign of the Unicorn, on the Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſtown, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres of land of the firſt quality in the ſaid townſhip, 16 miles from Philadelphia and 1½ miles from the ſpread Eagle on the Lancaſter road, whereon is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, there being a never failing ſtream of water running by the end of the kitchen, together with a good barn and ſtables, a young bearing orchard of 300 grafted apple trees; there is ſufficiency of watered meadow for the premiſes, one third of the land being in wood. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to WILLIAM JOHNSON, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. A clear and indiſputable title will be made, and terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber. ‡ SAMUEL VANLEER.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day. If the premiſes is not ſold, it will be rented, with two other plantations. Feb. 4. 1790.

A VALUABLE FARM

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Situate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county,

CONTAINING 150 acres, 10 acres of which are excellent watered meadow, 35 acres of good timber land, and the remainder good wheat land. A never failing ſtream of water running through the farm. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, of ſufficient ſize to contain the produce of the farm, and a lage orchard of the beſt grafted fruit trees. The terms are uncommonly eaſy, which will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of April next.

Feb. 3, 1790. § LEF. LEFFERTS.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Joſhua Nichols, and vacant lands; containing 103 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Willam How, and to be ſold by

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of William Morris and others, containing 69 acres 2 rods and 26½ perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Deimer, and to be ſold by

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands now or late of Nicholas Boyer, Daniel Andrews, David Weidner and Joſhua Frey, containing 29 acres and 46 perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Adam Betz, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. †

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in Kutz-town, in Maxatawny townſhip, and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14, together with 14 out lots near ſaid town, marked in the general plan of out lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 108. Each in-lot being 50 feet in front, and each out-lot containing one half of an acre. Subject to the yearly ground rent mentioned in the original grants of ſaid lots, reſpectively. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Sweier, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. §

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Adam Miller and vacant land; containing 100 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Minick, and to be ſold, by †

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called "St. John's," ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, adjoining lands of Matthias Reich, Henry Decker, George Zerby, Hieronimus Kenning, and vacant land; containing 122 acres and ſeven-eighths of an acre, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Chriſtopher Specht, and to be ſold, by †

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, water, corn or griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, plantation and tract of land, called "Feyton," ſituate in the townſhip of Brunſwick, and county of Berks, bounded by lands of Silvanus Robeſon, Hans Nicholas Fry, and vacant lands, containing 161 acres, 11 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Comfer, and to be ſold, by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. †

Easton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PETER KACHLEIN, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the deceaſed's late dwelling-houſe, on the 31ſt day of March next, the following eſtate late of ſaid deceaſed, viz.

A Griſt Mill, containing three pair of ſtones, one pair French burrs, ſituate on Lehitton, or Buſhkill creek, near Eaſton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 ſtories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, a kitchen ſeparate from the houſe, with a pump at the door, a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of ſaid town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The laſt three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, in ſaid county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is alſo hereby given to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment without delay, to ſave ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG,
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL. } Executors.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

PURSUANT to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of the Widow Black, deceaſed, on Monday, the 15th of February next enſuing, at one o'clock, in Middletown townſhip, Delaware county, a tract of land, containing 66 acres, of which are ſix acres of good watered meadow, and a quantity of wood-land; likewiſe a houſe and barn, and an excellent ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. Alſo the fourth part of an undivided tract, containing 40 acres, with excellent buildings thereon. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

HUGH GORLEY and } Executors.
WILLS HEMPHILL, }

Philad. January 23, 1790. ‡

In CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's news-paper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in Pennſylvania, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

A Silver Watch loſt.

ABOUT the 23d of December laſt the ſubſcriber, hearing a Boy had fallen into the river from Bickley's wharff, he went directly to the place and ſaw the boy ſinking; he laid his watch on the wharff, immediately jumped into the river, and happily ſaved the boy's life, but when he came on ſhore his watch was gone; Maker's name J. Stokes, London, No. 1034. Whoever will return ſaid watch to the owner, or give information ſo that he may get it again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC WAINWRIGHT.

All Watchmakers and others are deſired to ſtop the ſame, if offered for ſale. January 16, 1790.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

Propoſals, *for publiſhing by Subſcription,* A Map of Pennſylvania.

BY

R. Howell.

THE Map is fifty-nine inches long, and thrity-one broad, ſhewing the degrees of latitude by circular lines, and the degrees of longitude (reckoned from the meridian of Philadelphia) by converging lines, correſponding with thoſe on the earth. Theſe degrees are ſubdivided on the margin into every five minutes.---- The boundary lines of the ſtate, as run by the reſpective Commiſſioners, with part of lake *Erie*, *Preſqu'* iſle, the boundary made by the river *Delaware*, as run by DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Eſq;--- Alſo, by actual ſurvey, the rivers *Suſquehanna*, its north eaſt and weſt branches, *Tioga*, *Sinnamahoning*, *Juniata*, *Lehigh*, *Lechawaxen*, *Schuylkill*, and the weſtern rivers *Obio*, *Alleghany* to its ſource, *Conowango*, part of the *Chataughque* lake and *French* creek, agreeably to the late diſcoveries---*Monongahalia*, *Youghagania* and *Kiſkeminetas*, and the larger creeks, and moſt of the leſſer ſtreams, ſo as not to croud the work---Ranges of mountains; the old principal roads, with the many new ones in the northern and weſtern parts of the ſtate.----The diviſion lines of the reſpective counties, and names of townſhips----Delineation of the diſtricts of depreciation and donation lands, with all the other diſtricts in the new purchaſe---The ſeats of juſtice in the reſpective counties--- Iron-works, manufactories, mineral and other noted places.

Theſe materials have been collected from the offices of the Secretary of Council, Surveyor-General, and from the Deputy-Surveyors in every part of the ſtate---The roads and townſhips from the records of the reſpective counties.

Although theſe gentlemen have given him their ſpecial aſſiſtance, he hath, neverthleſs, been at very conſiderable expence in collecting the ſame, and in making many ſurveys to connect the menſuration of the principal waters, running county lines, &c.

Many of the county ſeats of juſtice, and other noted places, are fixed by aſtronomical obſervations, made by Meſſrs. *Rittenhouſe*, *Ellicott*, and others, which ſerve to correct the work.

He has been above two years conſtantly engaged in this buſineſs. Theſe materials are now arranged, and form the ſaid map, which is now very nearly ready for engraving, and will be compleated as ſoon as the nature of that buſineſs will admit.

He now humbly ſolicits the patronage of the public, by ſubſcription, to carry into effect this uſeful and arduous undertaking.

The price to ſubſcribers is two dollars and two thirds of a dollar---One dollar paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder when the map is finiſhed---and to non-ſubſcribers, three dollars and one third of a dollar.

Subſcriptions are taken by Meſſrs. *Crukſhank* and *Prichard*, and by ſaid HOWELL, living in Fifth-ſtreet above Arch-ſtreet---By whom SURVEYING is done, as uſual.

The *New Brewery*, at the

corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

To be Sold by private Sale, A Widow's Dower on Petty's Iſland,

CONSISTING of ſeventeen acres of good banked MEADOW, during her life. The quality of the land needs no recommendation, as there is none better in the ſtate. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTERS.

January 29, 1790.

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Jacob Coleman*, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, bounded by the river Schuylkill, land of the Rev. Dr. William Smith and others, containing about 40 acres, of which 10 are woodland, the reſt arable and meadow, there is on ſaid plantation, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, likewiſe a number of young thriving cherry and peach-trees; there are on the premiſes, an elegant and convenient (almoſt new) two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a new ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a log barn, with ſtables under part thereof, the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the firſt of April next. For terms of payment and other particulars, enquire of PETER THOMSON, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

CATHARINE COLEMAN, Executrix.
§ WILLIAM COLEMAN, Executor.

N. B. If not ſold before the 25th of March next, it will be let. For terms, enquire as above.

January 26, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN BECK, late of this city, Taylor, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, as early as poſſible; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE BECK, Executrix.
JOHN WEAVER, } Executors.
¶ GODFREY HAGA, }

Montgomery townſhip, 1ſt month 26th, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM LEWIS, deceaſed, late of Newton townſhip, Cheſter county (now Delaware) are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted either by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame in three months from the date hereof, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, by

¶ EVAN JONES, } Adminiſtrators.
GEORGE MARIS, }

Little-Britain, January 11, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES WALKER, late of Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did, by his conveyance bearing date the 18th day of September, 1789, warrant and defend a certain tract of Land in ſaid townſhip to us, the ſubſcribers, and it now appears by the records of ſaid county, that there were ſeveral judgments againſt ſaid piece of Land left unpaid by ſaid WALKER, therefore we forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment on three bonds yet unpaid, the firſt of Fifty Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, payable November 1, 1795, the ſecond bond of Fifty Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, payable November 1, 1796, and the other of Seventeen Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, and payable November 1, 1796, as we are determined not to pay any of them unleſs compelled by law. SAMUEL ENTRICAN,

¶ WILLIAM ENTRICAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, on the Eleventh Day of February next, on the Premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip, Montgomery county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, containing about 200 acres of excellent lime ſtone Land, 50 or 60 acres of which are woodland, 20 acres of good meadow, and the remainder good plough land; thereon are erected a good ſtone dwelling, with four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone barn, with ſtables on each ſide, a large ſtone cow houſe, corn houſe and other out-houſes, and a large apple orchard; there are on ſaid place, a lime kiln, with plenty of lime ſtone of the beſt quality, the property of Jonathan Robeſon, deceaſed. The terms of ſale will be made known on ſaid day.

§ PETER ROBESON, Executor.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the Third Month next (March)

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Joſiah Haines, of the townſhip and county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, near one hundred of which is well timbered, the remainder is well proportioned with cleared upland and meadow, and will admit of great improvement, being very completely fenced with cedar rails, and is well watered. There are on ſaid farm, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and other good convenient out houſes, orchards and cherry trees, all which may be ſeen by viewing the ſame. Pleaſantly ſituate about three miles from Burlington, and four from Mount-Holly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the widow on the place, or to

CALEB HAINES, or } Executors.
† THOMAS BISPHAN, }

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately after purchaſe.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 16th of January 1790, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, an apprentice boy, a tanner by trade, named CHARLES ELLICK, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a light complexion, and coarſe featured; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coatee and waiſtcoat, and blue trowſers, and took with him a light coloured ſurtout coat, belonging to his maſter. It is ſuppoſed he is lurking in ſome of the bad houſes in the ſuburbs of the city. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy, and ſecures him in the gaol or work-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, ſo that he may be puniſhed according to his deſerts, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES ENGLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid taking him off, or any perſon from harbouring him, at their peril. ¶

Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 27, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, a black COW, five years old, and a brown HEIFER, about three years old, both ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY LEWIS.

JOHN OLDDEN,

Has removed his ſtore to the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few doors above Second-ſtreet, in the houſe lately occupied by Benjamin Harbeſon, where he has for ſale a general aſſortment of Merchandize, imported in the lateſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

Broadcloths,
Duffils, Coatings,
Flannels,
Wilton carpeting,
Shallons,
Calimancoes,
Ozenbrigs,
Corduroys,
Velverets,
Royal ribs,
Fuſtians,
Printed cottons,
7-8 and 6-qr. kentings,
Powder,
Plain muſlins,
Muſlin aprons & handkerchiefs,
Pins 4 and 4 1-2 pound,
Whitechapel and common needles,
Plated & common ſhoe-buckles
Ruſſia ſheetings,
Brown linens,
Holland tapes, No. 25.
Harlem laces, No. 0 to 10.
Cotton, linen & ſilk handkerchiefs,
Sewing ſilks,
Sattinets.

Together with an extenſive variety of plain and ornamental frame looking-glaſſes, tin in boxes, red lead, white ditto dry and ground in oil, copper bottoms and ſheets, magneſe, whiting, yellow and ſtone oker, Pruſſian blue, block tin, lead in pigs, 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 window glaſs, iron wire, copper tea-kettles, braſs kettles from 1 to 6 gallons, venetian red, patent yellow, gold and ſilver leaf, &c. &c. 6 w.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the Firſt Day of APRIL next,

A FARM in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, adjoining the great road to Briſtol, and fronting the river Delaware, and 14 miles from this city, containing about 112 acres of land, a large proportion of which is good meadow, and is chiefly under good cedar poſt and rail fence; there is a large orchard on the premiſes, containing near 400 trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and now in its prime for bearing; a large and elegant brick houſe, 3 ſtories high, near 50 feet front, two brick kitchens adjoining the ſame, a part of which will be lett with the farm, two large barns, one of ſtone, the other frame, and ſufficient to contain a large quantity of hay, grain, &c. alſo two large gardens, in one of which there is a fine aſparagus bed. The ſoil is good. There will alſo be lett with the farm, a number of milch cows, sheep, hogs, &c. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended for honeſty, induſtry and ſobriety. For further particulars, apply to JOHN DUFFIELD, in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philad. January 12, 1790.

To be Let, *or* Sold *upon eaſy terms,*

A SMALL FARM, near Frankford, containing between 40 and 50 acres of land, 10 acres of which are meadow, there are on ſaid farm a ſmall ſtone houſe, a frame barn and ſtable, a ſtone ſpring houſe, a thriving young orchard of grafted apple trees, and a large garden incloſed with a board and palliſade fence. To a *purchaſer*, of the above farm, a credit will be given for half the price of it, for ſeveral years, upon paying intereſt. To a *tenant*, the rent will be taken in produce at the market price. Enquire of MATTHEW M'CONNELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1789.

Eſtabliſhment of the Poſt Coaches for the year 1790.

THE EASTERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays } At half paſt eight o'clock, A. M.

And from the firſt of May to the firſt of November,

Will arrive on Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays } At one o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May, on the ſame days, at three, P. M.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At half paſt ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

From the firſt of May to the firſt of November,

The MAIL *for the* Eaſtern Shore *of* Maryland

Will ſet out on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } At ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

And from the firſt of November to the firſt of May,

Will ſet out on Mondays and Fridays } At ſeven o'clock, A. M.

And arrive on Tueſdays and Saturdays } At four o'clock, P. M.

The Weſtern Mail for Lancaſter, York-Town, Carliſle, Shippenſburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Pittſburg, will cloſe on *Thurſday*, the 7th January, at ſunſet, and afterwards on every ſecond *Thurſday* thro' the year, and will arrive on the next *Friday Morning*. A Mail for Lancaſter will cloſe every *Thurſday Evening* at ſunſet, and will arrive on every *Thurſday Morning*.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the Merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters, in order to prevent their being wrong ſent; and when letters are not for a *poſt-town*, the neareſt poſt-town to the place ought to be mentioned. As the utmoſt punctuality is neceſſary, it is requeſted that letters will be left in due time, otherwiſe they will be detained until next poſt day.

ROBERT PATTON, P. M.

WHEREAS *William Tierney*, ſon of Michael Tierney, formerly of Limerick, in Ireland, in or about the year 1777, quitted that city, and embarked at Corke for North-America, and is ſuppoſed to have been ſeen at Philadelphia or New-York in the year 1786. Any perſon who can and will give true and authentic information whether the ſaid William Tierney is now living or dead, or whether he married in America or elſewhere, and left lawful iſſue, ſhall, on either of the above circumſtances being clearly aſcertained, receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* (Britiſh) by applying to GEORGE ROCHE, Merchant, in Briſtol. Any further information may be had by applying to 6 w

Philad. Jan. 8, 1790. JOHN VAUGHAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3116.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, February 4. 1790.

The enrolled bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States in the ſtate of North-Carolina, was brought in by the committee, who reported that they had examined the ſame, and found it correct---the Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform ſyſtem of naturalization was again taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole.

The motion made yeſterday for ſtriking out the words from the bill "and ſhall have reſided within the United States for one whole year" was reſumed.

Mr. Stone was in favor of extending the previous time of reſidence to four or ſeven years.

Mr. Clymer, after ſome introductory obſervations, ſaid, that in his opinion foreigners ſhould be gradually admitted to the rights of citizens,----that a reſidence for a certain time ſhould entitle them to hold property, &c. but the higher rights of citizens, ſuch as electing and being elected to office, ſhould require a longer period----permitting theſe rights to be aſſumed and exerciſed at a ſhorter period would not operate as an inducement to perſons to emigrate---as the great object in emigration is generally to procure a more comfortable ſubſiſtence, or to better the circumſtances of the individuals---and the exerciſe of particular privileges is but a ſecondary conſideration.

Mr. Burke ſpoke largely on the ſubject, and reprobated a ſyſtem that would produce corruption and a violation of the rights of the citizens in elections, and moved for the re commitment.

Mr. Clymer ſaid he was in favour of the motion, but thought it would be beſt to paſs to the next clauſe firſt, which involved the caſe of that particular claſs of perſons denominated refugees.

The motion for the committee's riſing was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the bill be re committed to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of a member from every ſtate.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. It was moved to re-commit the bill.

Some obſervations were made, and then the motion for re-committing the bill to a committee of the whole Houſe was put, and carried in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, February 5, 1790.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remiſſion, or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes----The bill was read and diſcuſſed by paragraphs. A motion was made that the following words, viz, "Offering to confeſs judgment for the ſame," previous to relief being granted, ſhould be ſtruck out.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he hoped if theſe words are ſtruck out, that the whole clauſe would be eraſed, and that there would be a more equitable mode pointed out. He adverted to the practice in England, where the application for relief is made to the commiſſioners after trial.

The motion for ſtriking out the words being put, was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitzſimons then moved that the committee ſhould riſe---the committee roſe, and the Houſe agreed to the amendment.

It was then moved that the bill ſhould be re-committed.---This motion was adopted.

The report of the Secretary at War on the petition of Ezra Smith was taken into conſideration.

This report went into a general conſideration of the caſes of ſundry officers of the late army, whoſe particular circumſtances appear to call for the interpoſition of government in their favor.

It was moved that this report ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, who ſhould be inſtructed to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

This motion was oppoſed, as eſtabliſhing an improper precedent---it was contended that it ought to be previouſly diſcuſſed in a committee of the whole, and the reſult of their deliberations ſhould be the baſis of the bill that may be thought neceſſary.

On the other hand, it was ſaid, that the ſtate of facts is before the Houſe, on which they may form a judgment, that the going into a committee of the whole would not throw any new light on the ſubject, and that the Houſe is now prepared to refer it to a ſelect committee as fully as they can be after the form is gone through.

The motion for referring the report to a ſelect committee was withdrawn---It was then ordered that the report ſhould lie on the table.---Adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, February 8, 1790.

A letter from Robert Morris, Eſq; addreſſed to the Speaker, was read. In this letter was encloſed a memorial to Congreſs from Mr. Morris, praying that a reſolution may be made, appointing a committee to take into conſideration the examination of his public accounts; and the letter to the Speaker contained a requeſt that the ſaid memorial ſhould be entered at large upon the Journals of the Houſe. But Mr. White objected to this requeſt, as, he ſaid, the Clerk always ſtated the prayer of every petition and memorial on the Journals ſufficiently, and the memorial itſelf was always to be found on the files of the Houſe.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The order of the day was moved for, to take up the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, when Mr. Livermore moved, to take up the report by paragraphs.

After a variety of obſervations, Mr. Page ſaid he thought the moſt regular method would be to take up the report as it ſtood; two or three hundred copies had been printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

Several arguments were uſed on both ſides, and at length it was pretty generally agreed to take it up in the manner propoſed by Mr. Page, as being the moſt regular.

The Clerk then commenced reading the report, and had proceeded as far as the 11th page, when the committee roſe and reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. --Adjourned.

[*The curioſity of the ſpectators, in the galleries, had been highly excited, as they expected to hear ſome able debates; but, as ſoon as it was carried to read the report, which would take up ſeveral hours, the citizens diſappeared in an inſtant.*]

TUESDAY, February 9, 1790.

The memorial of ſundry of the inhabitants of the town of Salem, preſented yeſterday, was, on motion of Mr. Goodhue, taken up for a ſecond reading, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Benſon preſented the memorial of Brigadier General Donald Campbell, praying that an inveſtigation of his claims againſt the United States may be made.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a petition from the contractors for carrying the mail through New-Jerſey, which was read, and referred to the committee appointed to take into conſideration the regulation of the Poſt-office.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Page propoſed that thoſe gentlemen who had brought forward certain reſolutions, ſhould direct the attention of the Houſe to thoſe parts of the report to which they mean particularly to refer, that ſuch part may be read.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) withdrew the propoſitions which he laid on the table yeſterday.

The reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons were then read by the clerk.

The firſt reſolution being read by the chairman, and the queſtion being taken on the ſame, it paſſed in the affirmative unanimouſly.

The ſecond reſolution was then read, on which Mr. Jackſon roſe and obſerved, that though he had as great a ſenſe of the merit of our public creditors, thoſe who had fought our battles, and had effected the independence of America, as any man, yet there is a queſtion on the ſubject before the Houſe, which he conceived of as great conſequence as any that had been ſuggeſted, and that is whether the preſent is the ſeaſon for funding the domeſtic debt of the United States. He then reprobated funding ſyſtems altogether: Adverted to the effects which had been experienced from them in Florence, Genoa, and Great-Britain, and aſſerted that ſome of thoſe ſtates had loſt their independence through the debts which had thereby been entailed on them. Great-Britain, by adopting a funding ſyſtem, has accumulated a debt which they never can get rid of.

From theſe remarks he inferred the pernicious conſequences of a ſyſtem for funding the debt of the United States; and referring to the preſent unrepreſented ſtate of North-Carolina, and the uncertainty with reſpect to the quantum of the debt; the ſtate of the weſtern territory, &c. concluded by moving that the report ſhould lie on the table for further conſideration.

Mr. Sherman obſerved that the preſent queſtion before the committee is ſimply, whether the debt ſhall be funded: The various particulars to which the gentleman laſt ſpeaking alluded, are not now before the committee: Whether the debt ſhall be placed upon irredeemable funds, is a ſubject of future conſideration.

Mr. Smith made ſome obſervations in reply to Mr. Jackſon.

Mr. Jackſon moved that the committee ſhould riſe, which motion being put, was negatived by a great majority.

Mr. Bland enquired why there was a difference in the phraſeology of the two firſt reſolutions? He could not ſee the propriety or juſtice of making a diſcrimination between our domeſtic and foreign creditors. We have pledged ourſelves by adopting the firſt reſolution to fulfil our engagements to our foreign creditors, before we have aſcertained whether we are able to do it; but the reſolution reſpecting our domeſtic creditors, leaves them in a very different ſituation. He wiſhed to be informed for what reaſon the difference was made, as he meant to propoſe a ſubſtitute for the reſolution now under conſideration.

Mr. Fitzſimons, in reply, informed the committee, that the circumſtances of the foreign debt were ſuch as left no alternative, but that of coming to a preciſe and definite reſolution upon the ſubject. With reſpect to the domeſtic debt, agreeable to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, a different plan of procedure is offered; ſtill the modification propoſed is to be ſubmitted to the option of the creditors.

Mr. Bland then read a reſolution reſpecting the domeſtic debt, which was ſimilar to that adopted reſpecting the foreign debt; this he propoſed as a ſubſtitute for the ſecond reſolution.

Mr. Livermore entered into a conſideration of the circumſtances under which the domeſtic and foreign debts were incurred, and gave it as his opinion, that the United States are not under obligations to make a ſpecific proviſion for the domeſtic debt agreeable to the face of the ſecurities, which are conſidered as the evidences of the debt. With reſpect to the foreign debt, it is for loans received from perſons no ways intereſted in the revolution of the country, and it muſt be paid. He was oppoſed to the reſolution in its preſent form, as it went to make an unqualified proviſion for the domeſtic debt.

Mr. Bland ſaid, there was no man who would go further than himſelf in fulfilling, to the utmoſt of his power, every public contract, and to pay the bona fide debts, both foreign and domeſtic, of the United States, to the utmoſt farthing. On this principle it was, that he propoſed the reſolution he had offered, as it appeared to be the only way of bringing the ſubject fairly before the committee. He could not ſee the propriety of the diſcrimination made by the gentleman laſt ſpeaking, between the foreign and domeſtic debt---as the fact is, that by transfers, the foreign debt is now become in part the property of the citizens of the United States, and, on the other hand, great part of the domeſtic debt is alienated to foreigners. He therefore offered the reſolution which he had read; if he was ſeconded, he ſhould be glad---if not, he ſhould ſit down contented.

Mr. Scott, in a ſpeech of ſome length on the ſubject, obſerved, that the legiſlature of the United States is to be conſidered on this occaſion as ſitting as referees in a caſe of equity and juſtice---the only enquiry therefore is, what is the ſum which the United States abſolutely and bona fide owe? If, on enquiry, it is found that the oſtenſible demand is double what ought in juſtice to be paid, they will determine accordingly, and ſtrike off that half; nor can we anſwer it to our conſtituents to make proviſion for paying one farthing more than the ſum, which, on a full inveſtigation of the ſubject, ſhall appear to be due. He concluded by moving an amendment to the reſolution, by adding the following words, *as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be aſcertained, and duly liquidated.*

Mr. Boudinot replied to Mr. Scott---and controverted the principle he had advanced, that Congreſs was to be conſidered as a judicial body on this occaſion---He ſtated the terms on which the debt had been contracted, the dependence which the creditors had of obtaining final juſtice from their country; the pernicious conſequences that would reſult from adopting ſuch a principle, as it would deſtroy every veſtige of confidence in the honor of the United States, and put it entirely out of our power to effect any future loans, let the emergency be ever ſo great.

Mr. Lawrence ſaid, that the object of the gentleman from Pennſylvania appears to be, a re-liquidation of the debt of the United States, on a ſuppoſition that the evidences which the creditors have obtained are for a larger ſum than they ought to have received for their ſupplies and ſervices; but what is the tendency of ſuch an inveſtigation of the buſineſs---does it not involve the groſſeſt impeachment of that government under which the debt was contracted---does it not tend to throw an unequal proportion of the burthens incurred in the acquiſition of our independence upon one particular claſs of citizens, whoſe merits and ſervices certainly entitle them to different treatment---the whole body of the people have received an equivalent for the whole of the debt---and this ſcheme of re-liquidation will produce a diſcrimination which will prove cruelly injurious to a claſs of citizens, who have contributed perhaps the moſt to the ſucceſs of the country in their late arduous ſtruggles, by repoſing the fulleſt truſt and confidence in the juſtice and honor of the ſtates.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that however the idea of a diſcrimination may be reprobated by the gentleman laſt ſpeaking, the queſtion will certainly come before the Houſe. There is a diſcrimination between the foreign and domeſtic debt, which every man muſt acknowledge. The foreign debt is due from thoſe who are creditors to the United States: Surely theſe creditors will be willing to pay, or make proviſion to pay *their* debts, before they will clamor againſt the government for their demands. This ſhews that the conſideration of the domeſtic ſhould be deferred, while the foreign debt ought to be immediately provided for.

Mr. Ames went into a particular examination of the doctrine advanced by Mr. Scott, and ſhewed the pernicious conſequences that would reſult from its operation, as being ſubverſive of every principle on which public contracts are founded. That the evidences of the debt poſſeſſed by the creditors of the United States cannot in reaſon, juſtice and policy, be conſidered in any other light than as public bonds, for the redemption and payment of which the lands, the property, and labour of the whole people are pledged. The public in this caſe is as it were perſonified; nor is there any conceivable difference, except it is in favor of the creditor, between the public and an individual in this caſe. On this idea the public is truſted; and for them to aſſume the office of judge on the occaſion, is a mere arbitrary act of power, which never can be exerciſed, but to the deſtruction of the eſſential intereſts of the people, and muſt terminate in a diſſolution of the ſocial compact.

Mr. Sherman ſaid, that he agreed in ſentiment with the gentleman from Pennſylvania in part, but could not extend the operation of the principle to ſuch a length as he did. The Legiſlature muſt neceſſarily act in a judicial capacity in ſome caſes: It judges of accounts exhibited againſt the government, and determines upon them: He inſtanced, in a variety of particulars, the interference of this power, and which, ſaid he, cannot reaſonably be objected to; but this power cannot be extended to judge upon debts that are acknowledged by the government; in this light he conſidered the liquidated debt of the United States: On which the Legiſlature can have no more right to judge than an individual who is a party to a private contract: For if they can thus interfere, the credit of the United States is placed in a very deplorable ſituation indeed. He moved to confine the proviſion to that part of the debt which is already liquidated.

Mr. Goodhue reprobated the idea of diſcrimination and reliquidation. He obſerved, that if the object is to take advantage of the depreciated rate of public ſecurities, it will be wiſeſt to defer all further conſideration on the ſubject at preſent, for the purpoſe of availing ourſelves of a ſtill lower rate of depreciation.

Mr. Scott enforced the general ideas of his former ſpeech, and to juſtify the ſentiment adduced ſundry inſtances of the conduct of the Parliament of Great-Britain, in eraſing houſes and making highways over the places where they ſtood, and other invaſions of private property---he contended the debt ſtood on a ſimilar footing with other contracts, on which queſtions of equity and juſtice may ariſe and be determined with the greateſt propriety.

The debate was continued, by ſeveral of the gentlemen ſpeaking repeatedly on the amendment--Mr. Stone, Mr White and Mr. Sedgwick added a few remarks. The time being expended, and ſeveral gentlemen expreſſing a wiſh to revolve the ſubject ſtill further in their own minds---a motion was made that the commitee ſhould riſe---which being put was carried in the affirmative---The Houſe then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 10.

The order of the day being called for, the committee of the whole Houſe took into conſideration the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury:

Mr. Baldwin in the chair:

The motion before the Houſe ſince yeſterday (Mr. Scott's) was read, viz. To amend the ſecond of Mr. Fitzſimons's reſolutions, by adding the following words, "as ſoon as it ſhall be aſcertained and liquidated."

Mr. Scott ſaid he believed the Secretary's plan was well intended, and he believed a judicious and wiſe ſcheme; but it was the duty of the Houſe, nevertheleſs, to examine into the principles of the ſyſtem.--He believed many gentlemen had their doubts: He had doubts which he was deſirous of ſatisfying: It was neceſſary that the Houſe ſhould be cool and deliberate in their enquiries, and in the collection of every poſſible information.

The gentlemen who were againſt any diſcrimination had advanced a poſition, that it would be a breach of a ſolemn compact; but he denied the aſſertion: For, how is this contract made? At the cloſe of the war, the United States offered certificates of the nominal value of 20s, but their known value was then but 2s6. The ſoldiers accepted of theſe; they compounded, in fact, by their own conſent. But the firſt purchaſers were not contented to paſs the certificates at the ſame value; they appreciated them.

Government is certainly bound to do juſtice; but not to do more than juſtice. The ſoldiers who parted with their certificates at 2s6 in the pound, may ſoon be obliged to pay 5s. for redeeming them. Mr. Scott then confeſſed that he was of opinion, that a new ſcale of depreciation ought to be eſtabliſhed; and urged many ſtrong arguments in favor thereof. There were yet upwards of two millions of dollars in continental bills not aſcertained by the Secretary. Quere, what was the Secretary's idea of theſe two millions? Perhaps they were the bills which were reduced to forty for one; if ſo, they would make 80 000,000 of dollars. How can a debt be funded, that is not yet aſcertained or come within our knowledge? we are yet in the dark; but we have the right to arbitrate the buſineſs. ---We are arbiters (ſaid Mr. Scott) in the court of national equity. He wiſhed to confer every poſſible compliment upon the officers and ſoldiers of America---but theſe veterans have loſt the name of ſoldiers; they may be compared to a virgin who changes her name after marriage; and certainly many of thoſe American veterans had changed their names; they had married Mrs. Speculation; and they were now become Speculators, not ſoldiers.

Mr. Hartley anſwered ſeveral of Mr. Scott's arguments. He ſaid, he felt himſelf, in ſome degree, in the ſituation of one of the perſons his colleague had been deſcribing. He had the higheſt opinion of the gentleman's principles and integrity; with reſpect to himſelf, he had been many years in the army. Every gentleman has conſidered the buſineſs, and reflected on the means whereby the United States were able to diſcharge their debts; and he thought the means were now within their power. Several branches of revenue have not been touched upon by the Secretary. He alledged, that his colleague's reaſons were contrary to the opi-

sion and practice of the world. The legislature cannot act contrary to justice. Congress, when they granted the certificates, had a retrospect to every circumstance; they were granted long after the war. How is it possible to make any discrimination?---The present constitution has no power to modify: We may attempt it, but the consent of the parties must first be obtained. In England the flourishing state of their commerce did not depend so much upon any support, as a paper credit, &c. He concluded by repeating his respect toward his colleague; but observed, that they must differ in some things, for he would vote against the amendment.

The question being at last put on the amendment, it was carried in the negative, to appearance, by a large majority.

Previous to the committee's rising, Mr. Burke made a motion, to introduce as an amendment to the resolution, a proviso, discriminating between original holders of securities, and their assignees; this will be the next subject to be discussed.

THE OBSERVER—No. XVI.

The re-establishment of the National Credit, a measure both of justice and sound policy.

WE must expect the people will be alive to all those national measures which have a direct influence on their property; this I consider not as an evil, but a great support of government, for give them time to be informed, and the whole weight of their influence will come in to aid the measures of a just and politic administration. The pain of acquiring property, and the benefits which result from possessing it, will make a prudent man careful how it is taken from his hand.---Avarice degrades human nature, but a love of property is a political virtue; remove this motive, and civilized society will be destroyed. An adequate provision for the debt of the nation, and for a fixed public credit, is a subject which vastly engages attention. Some diversity of sentiment is not half as strange, as that so many are united, and can think and converse amicably; neither is this diversity any evidence of dishoneſt intentions on either part. The particular situation of American credit, and the unhappy consequences of its past decline, have been sufficient to perplex the opinion of many worthy citizens. They are willing to be just, even at the expence of all superfluities; but having only little property, and that hardly earned, and thinking greater taxation needed to retrieve national credit, than will eventually be found necessary, there is a strong temptation to say, let the scene end as it hath begun.

Accustomed to see American paper of low value, they have forgot that a vast number of citizens, relying on the honesty of their country, deposited the whole savings of their industry and dependence of their families; and that these very people or their children are now in depressed circumstances, and kept from despair by a hope of returning justice in their country. Many hundreds of planters, who have sold their lands, that they might locate property more advantageously for a numerous family, were caught in that unlucky moment when business stagnated, and a frontier situation was dangerous; all these became public creditors.

The most honest merchants, whose feelings forbid them to violate the laws of their country limiting the high price of foreign articles, thought it more patriotic to consecrate their property to its defence. The estate of many thousand orphans hath been deposited in the public treasury, by those who had their parimony in trust.

A prodigious number of private funds, sacred to religion and science, have been loaned to the public.

The price of the soldiers fatigue, limbs and life, is yet unpaid to him. When the nation needed every exertion of its subjects, and could make no pay, the most industrious and patriotic farmers sold their provisions for the public faith; but I will not go on with this recapitulation of sufferers, for I know that principle and the possibility of what can be done, and not passionate feelings, must form the public mind on this subject, and be the ultimate ratio of justice.

An objection against restoring credit, in the minds of some, is, that the debt hath passed from the original creditors, at a low price, and that a fulfilment of the public promises would not benefit the sufferers.

That considerable sums have been sold at a low price, and passed into circulation is a fact; but these are only a small part of the aggregate debt. As little sums of money, compared with the whole cash of the country, make a great show at the raffling table, in passing several times, perhaps, through every hand of the gambling circle; so it is a small proportion of the national paper, which hath made the show in circulation. The speculation in paper hath been a kind of gambling, artificially kept up between distant parts; a few sagacious ones have been fortunate, and many have been losers. Thus circumstanced, by many times passing and repassing, a small proportion of the public paper hath made a great appearance; and those securities which have circulated most, have much sound and little substance, being many of them liable to a tenfold deduction by scaling. The great weight of debt is still in the hands of the original holders, men who loaned or did service for their country from noble motives, who were conscious that the nation received from them an equivalent for its promise---men who had rather brave some distress in their private circumstances, than sell their just claim for a trifle; who were determined either to realize a moderate compensation, or die with the reflection that they had become poor in a good cause, and with a right to have this inscription over them, "here lies the man, who sacrificed his all to support American liberty and sovereignty."

What can the supreme legislature say to such men, or to their children, when supplicating their remembrance? Shall they be told the sum is great and there will be some difficulty in devising means? This is allowed, but a reply is ready, is there not more difficulty and distress in having the whole borne by a few, than by the nation at large?

Among those who have alienated their public bonds, there is a variety of cases; a few have been obliged by necessity, from the tardiness of the national faith; the lot of such is hard and unfortunate---if wishing and trying to devise could give them relief, every benevolent spirit would join in the exertion; but I do not know it to be possible, and may the rewarder of virtuous sufferings do them right.

But this is not the case with all who have alienated their national paper. Many have done it on the principles and for the purpose of speculation; and have no reason to murmur at the consequences.

Many, by improving the price of their sale in some lucrative business, have realized a greater sum than the parent holders will ever receive from the public by the most favourable reinstatement of credit which can be supposed; such persons may speak much of their loss, but have no right to wrangle with the event.

It is well known that the war called up a set of characters, in various departments, and in several kinds of speculation, who were calculated to thrive by public confusion, but not by persevering industry; these men held considerable sums of national paper, which they have since alienated. If the public had at that time paid them in coin, it would long since have gone from their hands, and been in possession of the very persons who now hold their public bonds. Men calculated to gain by such overturns of society as happened in the American war, and destitute of œconomy and hard industry, must fall into decline on the restoration of order and peace. The poor are subjects of our humane commiseration, though imprudence be the cause of their poverty; but such as would have scattered their property, if the nation had early paid them in dollars of Mexico, have no just right to clamour against a re-establishment of public credit. The measures of a nation cannot be accommodated to the situation of one or a hundred imprudent subjects; and to attempt it would be injustice to a ten fold greater number, who have a sacred claim on public truth.

A power to alienate property is one of the rights of man, which government ought not to invade, either directly or indirectly, by any of its measures. Suppose I hold a government bond of 100 dollars, fairly obtained; is not such bond my own property? Have I not the same right to alienate this, as any other kind of property? Am I not my own judge of the time, place and price of exchange in sale? Every man knows best his own opportunities, and may advance his interest by selling at large discount, and this has been done by many who have sold. For government to interpose arbitrarily in these matters is destroying its own credit, and an indirect way of frauding those who patiently depended on the public truth. A power of alienating and transferring is one consideration which gives value to any kind of property; had there been more traffick in national paper, it would always have brought a greater price. So long as much the greater part of the public obligations remain with the original loaners; as the transferals which have taken place were without fraud; considering also that in many instances, it was more advantageous for the seller to alienate than to retain his property; I cannot determine that it is either just or politic for government to intermeddle in the matter.

It is not possible for a nation, or any branch of its executive, to overlook all the private bargains of jockies, speculators and dunces---No rule of right can be ascertained---the expence of attempting it would bring a new debt on the country, ten fold greater than all the savings which can be made; these people must do their own business; if they practice knavery the law is open, and the judges of the land will punish them. The faith of a nation is sacred, and its measures ought to be stable, and not diverted from their course by a little traffic in public paper.

It is now from seven to fifteen years since the national paper was issued; in a period of this length, nature and the necessary changes of society, in any country, will produce a considerable revolution of property; and I believe it to be a fact, that a less proportion of this paper, than of any other kind of property which can be named, hath changed its owners. Even in improved lands, which are the most stable kind of property; fix upon a number of contiguous acres in any part of America, of value equal to the national paper when it issued, and we shall find a greater proportion of these lands than of the national and state debts hath been alienated, and passed over to other owners; this appears to me an irrefragable evidence, that there hath been in the body of the people, notwithstanding all which hath taken place, a serious dependence on the public faith, and that it is still their expectation it will be re-established. In the sale of these lands, there have been many unprofitable bargains to the sellers; and many who have alienated, have spent the whole amount in folly; but these are matters in which government cannot safely interfere---business, commerce and the exchange of property, must have their course. One quarter of the bargains made are detrimental to one, and some of them to both parties; they were made in folly, but for national policy particularly to inspect them would be greater folly, and a most unmanageable and endless business.

The considerations suggested in this paper, with many others which I may hint in future, lead me to suppose, notwithstanding all the objections I have ever heard, that the re-establishment of public credit is a measure of justice due to the creditors, and that it hath always been expected by the most honest part of the community, and by those persons best acquainted with the nature, operation, and events of political society.

In my next number I shall endeavor to shew, that the restoration of credit, which justice claims, is also a measure of sound national policy, and the only possible means of preventing very extreme evils.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the first day of March next,

A FARM, containing between 80 and 90 acres of land, on which there are a convenient brick dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water at the door, a large new barn and an orchard. The farm is under good fence, and in an agreeable situation, near Frankford, between five and six miles from this city. For terms apply to *Rebecca Dox*, in Third-street, nearly opposite to St. Paul's church. tf.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1790.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1790.

To be LET, *for One or more Years,*

And entered upon the 25th of March next.

THE ancient accustomed Inn, called CHATHAM, and 220 acres of land, or a greater or smaller quantity, situate in London-grove township, county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, 40 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road from Lancaster to Newport and Wilmington, and about 17 miles from the latter. There are on the premises a large dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stable and shed, all of stone, and well finished, also a good garden pailed in, an orchard, &c. several public roads meet at this place, and one of the district elections for the county is annually held here. It is so well known, that any further description may be unnecessary.

Also to be let, for one or more years, a farm, adjoining the above, containing 150 acres of land; possession may be had immediately. This would suit a shop-keeper or mechanic.

Also 30 acres of land, about 25 of which is arable or good pasture, situate in the town of Newark, in New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, to be let, and possession had on the 25th of March next. This tract, and two acres on the principal street in the village, will be sold, and payment received in four equal annual instalments. Enquire of the owner in Philadelphia.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

GEORGE MEADE

HAS FOR SALE,

At his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORE, in Second-street, corner of Lodge-Alley,

CHOICE five years old bill Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity.

Old Sherry Wine of the first quality, by the quarter cask.

Lisbon Wine received by several of the late vessels, superior to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask or larger quantity.----Families who may want quarter casks for their own use cannot be better supplied by any one.

Teneriffe wines four and five years old, of a superior quality, by the pipe, hogshead, quarter cask or larger quantity, imported in the brig Jesus Maria Joseph, Captain Joseph de Villa.

Five and seven years old Demarara, Jamaica and Barbados Spirits, by the quarter cask or larger quantity.

Seven years old Coniac Brandy, by ditto, ditto.

He means to have a constant supply of all these articles. Whoever thinks proper to favour him with their custom, may depend on being faithfully and well served.

N. B. He has also for sale a few chests Hyson Tea, imported in the last India ships, and some hogsheads of choice Antigua Rum, Molasses, &c. &c, *Philad. Feb.* 8, 1790.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EVERY day brings to light new discoveries of the dangerous consequences of the Secretary's funding report to the true interests of our country. I have mentioned not one quarter part of them. It is to be wished some abler hand would take up the subject in our papers. I will, however, throw a few more thoughts together upon it.

It is truly laughable, to hear the Secretary and some members of Congress talk of supporting public credit, and yet offer only *four* per cent. on all certificates. Here is certainly a gross and scandalous breach of faith with the original holders of certificates; but then there is no *discrimination*—and this, it seems, is the only unpopular word among the New-York speculators in and out of Congress. These men put me in mind of gamblers and prostitutes, who never suffer themselves to be called by those scandalous names, but cover their crimes with some more delicate appellation, amounting to *four* per cent. instead of *discrimination*.

The Secretary has artfully kept back a land tax as one of the means of paying the speculators, well knowing how much it would hurt his plan. But such a tax would be a much lighter evil to the country than the depreciation of the value of our farms, and the exportation of all the cash of the country to England and Holland. But the farms must finally pay the immense tax that is to be raised to pay the speculators. There will be only this difference between a land tax and the taxes proposed by the Secretary. We pay our land tax once a year, and have done with it; but we must pay 1*s.* or 1/6 a day on every thing we eat, and drink, and wear, that is bought at a shop or store, on every day of the year, if the Secretary's report is adopted, and this daily tax must all come out of the produce of our farms, and the labour of our hands.

We were told in the beginning of the war, that the crown lands, which have been ceded to us, were to pay all the expences of the war. But now these lands are thrown out of the question, or forced upon the public creditors for the trifling sum of 1/6 an acre. What a breach of faith is here with the men, who gave 7/6 and 5*s.* an acre to the old Congress for lands of a similar quality! But faith, honor, justice, and gratitude, are all to give way, to preserve those magic words—*public Credit*.

Had these lands been offered for sale for alienated certificates, they would soon have swallowed up the whole of that part of the debt of the United States, and those very foreigners who are now buying up those certificates, to draw an interest on them, would at this time have been as busy in not only purchasing, but in settling our lands with the farmers and mechanics of European countries.

As to the speculators from Pennsylvania, I think they should not be over zealous in urging Congress to a ruinous funding system. Most of them have received, in their four years interest from our state, the full amount of what they gave for their certificates.

Would it not be a good regulation to oblige every member of Congress, that speaks in favour of the Secretary's report, first to lay his hand on his heart, and to declare that he was no speculator, and that he did not come forward to claim for *himself* the price of the blood, or of a limb, or of the life of a poor soldier. Did a proper sense of the sufferings, claims and injuries of our poor army penetrate the minds of our members of Congress, they would spurn the idea of paying their just dues to speculators.

But we are told that we shall lose our character *abroad*, if we do not pay the speculators. What then? We shall gain a character at *home* for honesty and gratitude, and this will do us more good than all the praises foreigners can bestow upon us, for paying them 12 or 20 per cent. upon their purchases in our funds.

Let one half of the value of an alienated certificate be paid to the speculator, and the other half to the poor soldiers who sold them, and all will be well. The country people will then pay their taxes with pleasure—for the money raised by them will circulate among themselves. Besides, by this just measure the people will be enabled to pay their taxes. By any other plan, they will be called upon to make bricks without straw.

I have sometimes figured to myself a whig of the year 1776 and a reduced officer, with his old regimental coat, addressing the Congress thus: "Gentlemen, we lent you our money, and gave you our services, when you had neither credit nor friends. You gave us notes for our loans and services, of a certain nominal value, but they were worth only one eighth of the sum marked on them. We now call upon you to make good the balance which you owe us. You are now rich and in great credit, but it was our loans and our services that made you so."

After these worthy men have done speaking, I have imagined that I heard an American speculator and an English broker addressing the Congress in the following words: "Gentlemen, we bore no part in the late war. We considered it as a rebellion, and one of us lent the British government money to help to carry it on. By our opposition to you we helped to keep down the value of your certificates, and when the *peace* came, and all danger and risk were over, we bought up the greatest part of them for 2/6 in the pound. We now come forward to claim the remaining 17/6. It is our due. And if you don't pay us, there is not a Jew nor a broker in London or Amsterdam that will ever trust you again. As to paying the balance to your soldiers who fought your battles, they have no right to it. They don't know the use of money. Besides, if you pay it to them, Great-Britain will be disappointed; for it is secretly whispered there, that they will get more by buying up your certificates, than ever they would have got if they conquered you in the late war."

I shall conclude, by recommending petitions to be set on foot in every county in Pennsylvania to the Congress, to reject the Secretary's report, and to do justice to their army and original creditors. A FARMER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Francis Morberis*, deceased, of Oxford township, Chester county, either by bond, note, book debt or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and all persons who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled by the subscribers.

Feb. 3, 1790. ALEXANDER RUSSEL, Administrator.
‡ AGNESS WALLACE, Administratrix.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Solesbury township, Bucks county, about the third of January last, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ FULKERD SEBRING.

NASSAU (New Providence) Dec. 23.

Accounts from Grenada announce a general alarm among all ranks of people in that island and its dependencies, on account of the King of Spain's proclamation, published at Trinidada, respecting runaway negroes, to whom offers of protection and security are openly made. In consequence of which the Legislature have passed an act, compelling the owners of all canoes, boats or periaugers, of 14 feet keel and upwards, to give security in the Secretary's Office, and to take out a licence for navigating the same. They have also empowered the Governor to fit out two armed vessels, for the purpose of guarding the coasts, and searching all suspicious vessels. The preamble to the act in question, reciting the necessity of the measures adopted, contains a very severe reflection upon the Spanish monarch.

Mention is also made of a conspiracy among the slaves in Demarara being fortunately discovered, upon the eve of its accomplishment, and that several of the wretches concerned in it were to be executed in a short time.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.

Indian corn is now as high as 15s. per barrel—and we are told that agents are employed in different parts of the state, to purchase all they can get, that lies convenient to navigation—we may therefore expect that it will still be higher. Our back-country farmers may now find it an advantage to bring their corn down, as the price has increased so much, as amply to compensate them for their trouble and expence in bringing it.

In October last the weather was here remarkably cold, and many of the farmers lost large quantities of tobacco, corn and fodder, by several severe frosts, since which we have not had a frost or snow to last more than twelve hours—but generally disagreeable wet weather.

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville, (Kentucky) to his correspondent in Frederick-town, dated Dec. 20, 1789.

"Our trade with the Spaniards has been very brisk for some time past, and promises fair to be more so in the spring of the year. Permits have been granted by the Spanish government at New-Orleans, to a number of persons, to import flour, wheat, tobacco, and all kinds of provisions. A great number of boats are preparing at this place, to convey the same down the Mississippi, as soon as the weather will admit of it. By the last accounts from New-Orleans, flour sells at seven dollars per barrel; tobacco at five dollars per cwt and every other kind of provisions proportionably high Large magazines of the above articles are laid up by government; the reason, it is said, is the report of a civil war, and the scarcity of grain in South-America—should this be the case, and a free intercourse between us and the Spaniards take place, the exports of this country will be amazing great.—On account of the above intelligence, and the large purchases made by those who have embarked in this speculation, wheat has risen to 5s. corn to 2s. per bushel, flour to 22s. per barrel, and tobacco to 20s. per cwt. our currency."

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Feb. 13.

As little or no hemp will be imported after the present year, on account of the duty which commences on the first of December next, we take the liberty early to remind our agricultural readers, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, that flax and hemp are likely to reward their industry, if raised in quantities the ensuing season. The same hint is necessary as to cotton, for the same reason. The duty on flax is now 5 per cent.—that on cotton will be 3 cents per lb. and that on hemp will be sixty cents per cwt.

BOSTON, February 4.

A correspondent hopes, that the state of New-Hampshire will give a specimen of their patriotism, by reprobating the declaration of their *President*, by some spirited resolutions. As the attack was *first made* on their freedom, sovereignty and independence, the eyes of all the sister states are steadily fixed on them, to observe their conduct; and provided they act with their former spirit in the cause of their country, we doubt not the present Legislature will immortalize themselves by IMPEACHING the *man*, that dare assert, that the government of New-Hampshire "*Ceased to be a free, sovereign and independent state.*"

The late declaration of the President of New-Hampshire, it is hoped, says a correspondent, will have this happy effect, to put the several states upon their guard, *not to admit the federal officers into their several Legislatures*; as some paltry appointments may have a tendency so far to warp the principles of a man, as to lead him to surrender the freedom, sovereignty and independence of a state, which he has *sworn* to support.

AMENDMENTS.

The amendments recommended by the Legislature of the United States were adopted, except the *first* and *second* articles, by the Senate of this commonwealth, on Friday last. Tuesday the above amendments were taken into consideration in the House of representatives; and after mature discussion, were adopted, except the first, 2d and 12th. The senate afterwards concurred with the House in rejecting the 12th article.

Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Austin, Mr. Fowler, of the Senate. Mr. Hill, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Sewall and Mr. Bacon, of the House, are appointed a joint committee, to take into consideration what further amendments to the federal constitution are necessary to be proposed to Congress, and report.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

It was made an objection to the new Constitution, that the elections of Representatives should be *biennial*; but happy will it be for our country, if we do not find that that period is too short. To ensure their future election is often found the influencing motive of conduct to too many in the last session of an existing Legislature: Hence that independency of spirit, that sacred regard to truth, that inflexible adherence to the best measures, *popular or unpopular*, which distinguish the real patriot, are seldom found to govern the decisions of those, who feel conscious that a fortuitous concurrence of circumstances, and not merit, has made them the objects of the people's suffrage in times past.

The principle of responsibility has a very powerful operation with such characters, when they are about to revert to the mass of the people; but what kind of responsibility is it? Not to account for the free and independent exercise of their own judgement, on the important subjects of deliberation in the Legislature; but to satisfy their *particular* constituents, that they have made it their study to fulfil the particular wishes of their creators. Hence *the people! the people!* is often the burden of the song to those who never gave any other evidence of their patriotism but a prostitution of every principle of honour at the shrine of popularity.

I remember to have heard an old veteran in the cause of freedom say, he always suspected the honesty of that man's principles, who is so *devilish peopleish*: For certain it is, that those Legislators who are *only* solicitous to please the present humors of the people, must often advocate measures subversive of their essential rights.

If Legislators are to be considered as the guardians of the public liberty, it necessarily follows, that as communities, as well as individuals, are liable to infatuation, the upright patriot must stem the popular impulse on such occasions, tho' he will thereby render himself odious for a time.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 17.

On Thursday last, in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Madison, after a lengthy speech respecting the public debt, concluded with laying the following resolution before the House:——

"Resolved, That adequate funds ought to be provided for paying the interest and principal of the domestic debt, as the same shall be liquidated; and that in such liquidation, the present holders of public securities, which have been alienated, shall be settled with, according to the highest rate of said securities; and that the balance of the sums due from the public be paid, in such proportion, to the original holders of the said securities."

Extract of a letter from Benjamin West to Doctor Franklin, dated London, Oct. 8, 1789.

"SIR,

"The bearer of this letter is our ingenious countryman, Mr. John Trumbull, who has resided in London to study painting; and I have the happiness to acquaint you, and his countrymen in general, that, through force of genius and industry, he has already attained that excellence in painting, which places him in the first class of men of that profession now living. He visits his native climate to perpetuate the faces of some of his distinguished countrymen, and I hope he will meet with their approbation, both as a gentleman and an artist, of equal worth and esteem."

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at the Isle of France, dated Sept. 12, 1789.

"I arrived here after a passage of four months, and am sorry to inform you, that wine cannot be sold to any advantage. We have been here five days, and no offer as yet for any thing we have on board, except hogs-lard, and that will fetch but the first cost. The island of Batavia is shut to all foreigners, and no market any where, so that I am at a loss what to do."

Thursday last, the 11th instant, being the birth-day of His Excellency George Washington, President of the United States of America, the Volunteer Company of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Fisher, joined by two companies of infantry, commanded by Capt. W. Sproat, and by Lieut. William Haley, fired a feu de joie upon the happy occasion: And after some manœuvres were performed by them, the artillery company partook of a genteel repast prepared for them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, to his friend in Newberry Port.

"We have the pleasing satisfaction of hearing, from credible authority, that the Beverly corduroys, jeans, &c. are preferred by the merchants in Boston to those imported from Great-Britain; and that they meet with a rapid sale in many parts of that state. That nothing is so fashionable for men's waistcoats and breeches as those wares. To give the preference to our own manufactures, at the same time shews the patriotism of our countrymen, and enhances the value of lands, by increasing the consumption of their produce: And as every branch of manufactures requires the assistance of many others, it is equally for the interest of mechanics and labourers, as for the farmers, to use them.

"Should our manufactures continue to increase in the same proportion as they have for five years past, we shall soon be able to retain those immense sums among ourselves, which are usually sent to Europe, which will afford us all the happiness that money can give---we shall not only have wherewithal to pay our taxes with ease, but to lay up in store; but this happy event can be brought about only by giving the preference to our own manufactures.

"The illustrious President of the United States, who is equal in dignity, and superior in worth and excellence, to any Sovereign in Europe, is surely of sufficient importance to take the lead in fashions, and he clothes himself in American manufactures. Nothing in his eastern tour gave his patriotic soul half the satisfaction as our improvement in manufactures, and those at Beverly he viewed with consummate pleasure and admiration."

TO FARMERS.

"Experience has proved that smoking your SEED CORN, thoroughly before planting will effectually prevent the worms or any other insect from touching it while growing. Care must be taken that it is not heated in the smoking, lest it should destroy the vegetation. It will therefore be best to hang it where the smoke may gradually impregnate the kernel during the winter season.

"Probably the smoking of other seeds may have the same happy effect. Should this be the case, it would save much labor and care in raising squashes, melons, cucumbers, &c.

A Friend to Agriculture."

From Thomas Allen's (New London) Marine List.

Advice received from Port-au Prince, dated 9th January, 1790, mentions, that Capt. Samuel Johnston, of the brig Sally, belonging to Middletown, who sailed from this port on the 8th Dec. met a gale of wind on the 11th, in lat. 38, in which a sea struck him aft, stove in his dead-lights, all the oakum through the counter planks, and a large hole through the ruddercase; being deeply laden, and much by the stern, and having three feet and a half water in the hold in three quarters of an hour after the sea struck her, were obliged, in order to save their lives, to throw overboard the after horses, all the hay from the quarter-deck, the cables and hawser, 250 bushels of oats from the run, together with a number of barrels of provision, and every thing that was heavy from the cabin and steerage; by which means, the vessel raised her stern so much, at to keep the water from gaining on them, and when the gale abated, they freed her from water.

Loss, 18 horses thrown overboard----9 died since the gale----16 sold---1 not sold, and never will be.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON acquainted in the constructing and erecting, rolling and slitting iron-works, manufacturing every part of smith's work necessary for them, and capable to manage the whole, or operate in any part thereof, when erected. Also a person capable to instruct youth in the several branches of literature, useful to fit them for manhood. Any gentleman inclining to employ either of these persons, by leaving a line directed to *J. N.* with the printers hereof, will be duly attended to.

February 8, 1790. ¶

Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Feb. 8, 1790.

WHEREAS I and my wife Margaret have separated, and agreed to live apart from each other, I do hereby forewarn all persons whatever from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. ‡ JACOB FOLKROD.

By the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia.

An Ordinance directing the Mode of selling Oysters.

IT is hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of March next, no Oysters in their shells shall be sold in the city, or at the wharves thereof, in any other manner than by count, or tale. And if any person or persons shall be guilty of selling such Oysters in any other manner, he, she or they, so offending, shall pay a fine of *Two Dollars* for every offence, to be recovered, with costs, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Alderman of the city, as debts under forty shillings are recoverable, by any person who will sue for the same, one half of which sum shall be for the use of the plaintiff, and the other half shall go to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the use of the city. *Signed, by Order of the Board,*

SAMUEL POWEL, Mayor.

Enacted the eighth day of February, Anno Dom. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety.

ANTHONY MORRIS, Clerk of the Corporation.

To be LET *for One or more Years,*

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, now in the tenure of Elias Deal, situate on Cooper's creek, (near the bridge) one mile only from Coopers ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Messrs. Samuel and ------ Cooper and others, in Waterford township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey: said premises contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good woodland, on which are a sufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is also a good framed brick pained dwelling house on the premises, and a convenient barn, &c. is intended shortly to be erected thereon. The several advantages consequent from the natural good quality of the soil, and its very agreeable and near situation to the Philadelphia market, are unnecessary to enumerate. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms enquire of the subscriber, in Seventh-street, near Market-street, Philadelphia.

February 17, 1790. ‡ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. Mr. Cowperthwait, who lives near the premises, will on application shew the same.

Roxborough, February 12, 1790.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON the first day of March next, at the late dwelling house of John Righter, deceased, the whole of said deceased's stock, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle and swine, a quantity of first and second crop hay, a number of rye battens, barley and rye in the ground, Indian corn, buck-wheat, and potatoes by the bushel, a riding chair and harness, a light market cart and sundry implements of husbandry, a quantity of houshold goods and kitchen furniture, consisting of an elegant eight day clock, a desk, large dining table, several feather beds and bedding, two large copper kettles, and a variety of other articles too tedious herein to mention.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold,

§ NATHAN LEVERING, ALGERNON ROBERTS, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about half an acre, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, a cellar under the same, and a one story kitchen adjoining thereto; likewise a stable and smoke-house, all in good repair. Situate in a pleasant part of the village of New-Mills, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, where Dr. Daniel Budd lived. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber in the place aforesaid.

February 15, 1790. ‡ WILLIAM KEMPTON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Henry Hale Graham, Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment: And those persons who are indebted on small notes, bills, &c. and against whom there are open accounts, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st day of May next, to preclude the necessity of any compulsory mode of collection, as that is the longest indulgence that can be offered to such. Those also who have any demands against the said estate are requested to produce them properly attested, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Administrator.

Chester, February 12, 1790. ‡ 6w

Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, January 30, 1790.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 28th instant, out of the stable of the subscriber. A Black HORSE, eight years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, shod all round, paces and trots, has a small star in his forehead, and one hind foot white; also a bridle and saddle, the pad faced with green baize. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JERMIN WALKER.

The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear-streets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readiness to deliver to those who please to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

☞ Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

WHEREAS *William Tierney*, son of Michael Tierney, formerly of Limerick, in Ireland, in or about the year 1777, quitted that city, and embarked at Corke for North-America, and is supposed to have been seen at Philadelphia or New-York in the year 1786. Any person who can and will give true and authentic information whether the said William Tierney is now living or dead, or whether he married in America or elsewhere, and left lawful issue, shall, on either of the above circumstances being clearly ascertained, receive a reward of *Twenty Pounds* (British) by applying to Mr. GEORGE ROCHE, Merchant, in Bristol. Any further information may be had by applying to 6 w

Philad. Jan. 8, 1790. JOHN VAUGHAN.

For Sale at public Vendue,

On the 23d day of February next, at two o'clock, at the Pine tavern, near the head of Oldman's creek, Glouceſter county, ſtate of New-Jerſey,

A Griſt Mill and Saw Mill,

WITH one hundred and twenty acres of good land, on Oldman's creek aforeſaid, two miles and a half from ſaid Pine tavern, ſituate part in Glouceſter and part in Salem counties; whereon is erected a griſt-mill almoſt new, on a good ſtream of water, the mill-houſe thirty ſix by thirty feet; two pair of ſtones, one of which is excellent burrs, the other country ſtones; two bolts and a fan go by water, and hoiſting-works are made. It is a good ſtand for country buſineſs or merchant work, being adjacent to a wheat country, and only ſix miles from a landing at Swedeſborough, on Raccoon creek: with a dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, 21 feet front and 34 back, three rooms on a floor, a ſtore at one end, and kitchen at the other, with a good apple and peach orchard, a large barn, a ſtable, with a houſe for a miller; the character of this mill is ſo well known for making of good flour, that any further deſcription thereof is thought unneceſſary.

Alſo, 230 acres of good land, adjoining the above, whereon are erected a good ſaw-mill, for cutting ſhip plank, being 36½ feet between poſts, with three dwelling-houſes for workmen, a good ſtable and hay-houſe, and ſome ſmall improvement. On this tract may be 25 or 30 acres of meadow made, and it may be improved into a good farm. Theſe mills rent for £150 ſpecie, per annum.

Alſo, 150 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, and fronting on the Cumberland ſtage road, about half a mile below the Pine tavern; well timbered with oak and hickory. It is a good ſtand for a ſtore or any public buſineſs; it would alſo make a good farm.

Alſo, two 50 acre lots adjoining the above, and fronting on the Cumberland ſtage road as aforeſaid, on one of which is a good log houſe, and ſix or ſeven acres of land cleared; 10 or 15 acres of meadow may be made on each of theſe lots. They are good ſtands for tradeſmen. The terms of payment will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given the 25th of March. For further particulars enquire of John Inſkeep, at the ſign of the George, in the city of Philadelphia, Samuel Clemment, near Haddonfield, John Crook, at the aforeſaid Griſt-mill, who will ſhew the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Eveſham, Burlington county, who will attend on the day of ſale, and make known the terms.

January 25th, 1790. JOSIAH FOSTER.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office,

February 6, 1790.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, *NOTICE is hereby given*, That agreeably to An Act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *City-Tavern* or *Merchants Coffee-Houſe*, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inſtant, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing 14 feet and a half in breadth, and about 306 feet in depth: Alſo, one other LOT, ſituate on the north-eaſt corner of Saſſafras, or Race-ſtreet, and Second-ſtreet, from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates funded or unfunded, and all the intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the Premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 1ſt day of March next, on the premiſes, one undivided fifth part of a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county,

CONTAINING about 44 acres, 16 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, 7 acres of good meadow, 2 acres of orchard, the buildings are a large tavern-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſheds and a lage ſmith's ſhop. The arable land is well manured and produces great crops. It is ſituate at the Croſs-roads, and is under licence. The ſale to begin at one o'clock afternoon. Late the eſtate of Daniel Cahil, jun. and to be ſold for the benefit of his creditors, by attachment, by

JOHN CARR,
† ANDREW LONG, } Auditors.
Feb. 3, 1790. JOHN KERR

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at the houſe of ROBERT KENNEDY, at the ſign of the Unicorn, on the Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſtown, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres of land of the firſt quality in the ſaid townſhip, 16 miles from Philadelphia and 1½ miles from the ſpread Eagle on the Lancaſter road, whereon is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, there being a never failing ſtream of water running by the end of the kitchen, together with a good barn and ſtables, a young bearing orchard of 300 grafted apple trees; there is ſufficiency of watered meadow for the premiſes, one third of the land being in wood. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to WILLIAM JOHNSON, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. A clear and indiſputable title will be made, and terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber. ‡ SAMUEL VANLEER.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day. If the premiſes is not ſold, it will be rented, with two other plantations. Feb. 4. 1790.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the Third Month next (March)

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Joſiah Haines, of the townſhip and county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, near one hundred of which is well timbered, the remainder is well proportioned with cleared upland and meadow, and will admit of great improvement, being very completely fenced with cedar rails, and is well watered. There are on ſaid farm, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and other good convenient out houſes, orchards and cherry trees, all which may be ſeen by viewing the ſame. Pleaſantly ſituate about three miles from Burlington, and four from Mount-Holly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the widow on the place, or to

CALEB HAINES, or)
† THOMAS BISPHAN,) Executors.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately after purchaſe.

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MARIA CECILIA,

Daughter *of* Achmet III. Emperor *of the* Turks.

THIS extraordinary piece of Biography, the heroine of which is probably ſtill in exiſtence, being alive at Paris in the year 1786, cannot fail to intereſt and entertain the reader: And what muſt render it ſtill the more acceptable is its authenticity, which the editor of the French edition vouches for, in the following addreſs, prefixed to the work.---"Of the ſubſtance of the following hiſtory, I will warrant the truth. I have before me the moſt authentic papers, which confirm it. There may be ſome epiſodes, the reality of which I cannot equally affirm, as the original pieces ſufficient to prove them were wanting; ſo that the moſt part of them I could only recite as they were related to me."

Journeymen Paper-Makers.

WANTED to go to Boſton, two JOURNEYMEN PAPER-MAKERS, capable of making and couching writing and printing paper, and coarſe paper. The moulds uſed are moſtly double ſmall demy, crown and fool's cap writing and printing. The ſeveral apparatus for carrying on the buſineſs, as well as the mill, is as convenient for the workmen as any on the continent. Generous wages will be given. Apply to

Philad. Feb. 9, 1790. ‖ JOHN DUFFIELD.

A VALUABLE FARM

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

Situate in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county,

CONTAINING 150 acres, 10 acres of which are excellent watered meadow, 35 acres of good timber land, and the remainder good wheat land. A never failing ſtream of water running through the farm. The improvements are, a ſtone dwelling, four rooms on a floor, a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, of ſufficient ſize to contain the produce of the farm, and a lage orchard of the beſt grafted fruit trees. The terms are uncommonly eaſy, which will be made known by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 1ſt of April next.

Feb. 3, 1790. § LEF. LEFFERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM RICHMAN, deceaſed, and may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pittsgrove, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half plow-land in good cedar fence, with 100 acres of well timbered land, and a quantity of good ſwamp for meadow. There are on the premiſes, a large brick houſe and kitchen, well finiſhed, an excellent ſpring of water near the door, a barn, convenient barracks and ſtables, and a good ſtore-houſe, between 2 and 300 good bearing apple-trees, peach, pear, plumb and cherry-trees, the whole well watered; an indiſputable title will be given, and eaſy payments for a great part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near Deerfield. DAVID MOORE,)
† ISRAEL READ.) Executors.

TO BE RENTED,

THAT noted Tavern, commonly called the CROOKED-BILLET, on the old York road, in the village of Hatborough, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, together with the Farm adjoining, containing about 160 acres, with ſufficient of meadow and orchards. As there are divers dwelling-houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. the ſubſcriber will treat with appliers, either for part or the whole, as may be moſt ſuitable.

February 7, 1790. tf. DAVID KENNEDY.

Eaſton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PETER KACHLEIN, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the deceaſed's late dwelling-houſe, on the 31ſt day of March next, the following eſtate late of ſaid deceaſed, viz.

A Griſt Mill, containing three pair of ſtones, one pair French burrs, ſituate on Lehitton, or Buſhkill creek, near Eaſton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 ſtories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, a kitchen ſeparate from the houſe, with a pump at the door, a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of ſaid town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The laſt three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, in ſaid county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is alſo hereby given to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment without delay, to ſave ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

PETER SHNYDER,
JOHN YOUNG, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL.

January 26, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN BECK, late of this city, Taylor, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, as early as poſſible; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE BECK, Executrix.
JOHN WEAVER,)
¶ GODFREY HAGA,) Executors.

In CHANCERY, *Nov.* 19, 1789.

ON the application of the Truſtees of William Hopper, of Queen Anne county, the firſt day of April next is limited and appointed by the Chancellor for the creditors of ſaid William Hopper to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid Truſtees, that the ſame may on that day be liquidated and adjuſted, due notice thereof to be publiſhed in Mr. Goddard's news-paper, and Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers news-paper in Pennſylvania, and by advertiſements ſet up at the court-houſe door, and at other public places in the ſaid county of Queen Anne. 6t

Teſt. SAM. HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. C. C.

January 29, 1790.

FOR SALE,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of *Jacob Coleman*, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Lower-Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, bounded by the river Schuylkill, land of the Rev. Dr. William Smith and others, containing about 40 acres, of which 10 are woodland, the reſt arable and meadow, there is on ſaid plantation, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, likewiſe a number of young thriving cherry and peach-trees; there are on the premiſes, an elegant and convenient (almoſt new) two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, a new ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never failing ſpring of water, a log barn, with ſtables under part thereof, the whole in good repair, and may be entered on the firſt of April next. For terms of payment and other particulars, enquire of PETER THOMSON, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcribers on the premiſes.

CATHARINE COLEMAN, Executrix.
§ WILLIAM COLEMAN, Executor.

N. B. If not ſold before the 25th of March next, it will be let. For terms, enquire as above.

Little-Britain, January 11, 1790.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES WALKER, late of Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, did, by his conveyance bearing date the 18th day of September, 1789, warrant and defend a certain tract of Land in ſaid townſhip to us, the ſubſcribers, and it now appears by the records of ſaid county, that there were ſeveral judgments againſt ſaid piece of Land left unpaid by ſaid WALKER, therefore we forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment on three bonds yet unpaid, the firſt of Fifty Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, payable November 1, 1795, the ſecond bond of Fifty Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, payable November 1, 1796, and the other of Seventeen Pounds, dated September 18, 1789, and payable November 1, 1796, as we are determined not to pay any of them unleſs compelled by law. SAMUEL ENTRICAN,
¶ WILLIAM ENTRICAN.

Montgomery townſhip, 1ſt month 26th, 1790.

ALL thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM LEWIS, deceaſed, late of Newton townſhip, Cheſter county (now Delaware) are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted either by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame in three months from the date hereof, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, by

¶ EVAN JONES,)
GEORGE MARIS,) Adminiſtrators.

Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 27, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about two months ago, a black COW, five years old, and a brown HEIFER, about three years old, both ſuppoſed to be with calf. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. HENRY LEWIS.

CAME to Trenton lower ferry, ſome time in December laſt, a Bay HORSE, his age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date hereof.

January 25, 1790. JOHN JAMES.

Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, Feb. 2, 1790.

WHEREAS my wife Suſannah, hath ſeveral times threatened to take my life whilſt aſleep, and her other behaviour is ſuch, that I am determined not to live with her. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ‡ AARON STETHAMS, Senior.

Twenty-ſeventh of Firſt Month, 1790.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on third day evening, the 26th of the firſt month called January, from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen-town, townſhip of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, an apprentice lad about 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown hair, light eyes, a down look, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks, and his right breaſt remarkably large, named REUBEN JOHNSON, had on, when he went away, a caſtor hat, a fuſtian coat not much worn, bearſkin veſt and trowſers, good ſhoes and plated buckles, took with him a new broad cloth coat of a light olive colour, with large metal buttons engraved round the edge, a ſtriped Mancheſter cotton veſt, with ſmall white metal buttons, and corduroy breeches; it is ſuppoſed he will make for Philadelphia, or Red-ſtone ſettlement. Maſters of veſſels are therefore cautioned againſt taking him off. The above reward, with reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon who may ſecure him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again.

¶ RICHARD BROWN.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham, Montgomery county, the ſecond of this inſtant, an apprentice boy, named EDWARD WALKER, by trade a blackſmith, he is of a light complexion, darkiſh hair, between 18 and 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on, when he went away, a coatee and waiſtcoat, made of fulled lincey, lined with green baze, a pair of leather breeches, he took with him a coatee, waiſtcoat and trowſers made of cottonade, an old great coat of a dark colour, two coarſe and one fine ſhirts, two pair of woollen ſtockings, blue mixt with white, one brown thread ditto, a white muſlin neck handkerchief, and two pillow caſes. Whoever ſecures ſaid apprentice and gives information to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by ‡ JOSEPH LUKENS.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Maryland.

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by

WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Price 7s6d.

THE NEW COMPLETE

American LETTER WRITER;

OR, THE

ART OF CORRESPONDENCE,

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Buſineſs,	Courtſhip,	Amuſement,
Friendſhip,	Politeneſs,	Duty,
Love and	Economy,	Advice,
Marriage,	Affection,	Religion, &c.

Compoſed by Writers eminent for their Perſpicuity and Elegance of Expreſſion.

To which are added THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS, Extracted from the Letters of the late *Lord Cheſterfield*.

Alſo, MORAL MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS, By the late *Duke de la Rochefoucauld*.

With FORMS OF MESSAGE CARDS, Inſtructions how to addreſs perſons of all ranks in the United States of America, France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Great-Britain.

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FEBRUARY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3117.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1790.

Juſt Publiſhed, and Sold by
WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD,
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THE NEW COMPLETE
American LETTER WRITER;
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Compoſed by Writers eminent for their Perſpicuity and Elegance of Expreſſion.
To which are added THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITENESS,
Extracted from the Letters of the late *Lord Cheſterfield*.
Alſo, MORAL MAXIMS AND REFLECTIONS,
By the late *Duke de la Rochefoucauld*.
With FORMS OF MESSAGE CARDS,
Inſtructions how to addreſs perſons of all ranks in the United States of America, France, Spain, Italy, Holland and Great-Britain.
AND A COPIOUS ENGLISH SPELLING DICTIONARY.

Montgomery county, Feb. 1, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exonas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 23d of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the houſe of Mr. Alexander Moore, in Norriſtown, that valuable eſtate of 70 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituate in Lower Salford townſhip, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two ſtory dwelling-houſe, a number of out-houſes, barn, ſtables, &c. all in good order. The excellent ſituation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing ſtream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to enter into that line of buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as late the property of John Patton, Eſquire, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Joſhua Nichols, and vacant lands; containing 103 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Willam How, and to be ſold by
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. ‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Robinſon townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of William Morris and others, containing 69 acres 2 rods and 26½ perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Deimer, and to be ſold by
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Amity townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands now or late of Nicholas Boyer, Daniel Andrews, David Weidner and Joſhua Frey, containing 29 acres and 46 perches. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Adam Betz, and to be ſold by JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. †

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots or pieces of ground, ſituate in Kutz-town, in Maxatawny townſhip, and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14, together with 14 out lots near ſaid town, maked in the general plan of out lots No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 108. Each in-lot being 50 feet in front, and each out-lot containing one half of an acre. Subject to the yearly ground rent mentioned in the original grants of ſaid lots, reſpectively. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Sweier, and to be ſold by
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. § JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, ſituate in Brunſwick townſhip, and county of Berks, adjoining lands of Adam Miller and vacant land; containing 100 acres and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Conrad Minick, and to be ſold, by
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, called "St. John's," ſituate in Brunſwick township, Berks county, adjoining lands of Matthias Reich, Henry Decker, George Zerby, Hieronimus Kenning, and vacant land; containing 122 acres and ſeven-eighths of an acre, and the allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Chriſtopher Specht, and to be ſold, by †
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a precept iſſued by the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, water, corn or griſt-mill, ſaw-mill, plantation and tract of land, called "Feyton," ſituate in the townſhip of Brunſwick, and county of Berks, bounded by lands of Silvanus Robeſon, Hans Nicholas Fry, and vacant lands, containing 161 acres, 11 perches, and the uſual allowance for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Comfer, and to be ſold, by
Reading, Feb. 1, 1790. † JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

THURSDAY, February 11, 1790.

A memorial from the annual meeting of Friends at Philadelphia, reſpecting the ſlave trade, and praying the interpoſition of Congreſs for the mitigation of the evils, and final abolition of that pernicious traffic, was preſented by Mr. Fitzſimons. Another memorial on the ſame ſubject, from the meeting of friends in New-York, was preſented by Mr. Lawrence. Theſe were both read, and on motion that they ſhould be read a ſecond time, in order to their being committed, a warm debate enſued, which ended this day in withdrawing the motion for a ſecond reading. The order of the day was then taken up, and the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Burke's amendment to the ſecond reſolution, which was laid on the table yeſterday, was read, viz. Provided nevertheleſs that a diſcrimination ought to be made between the original holders of public ſecurities and aſſignees, and that a ſcale of depreciation be prepared accordingly.

After a few obſervations on this propoſition by Mr. Smith (S. C.) it was withdrawn by Mr. Burke.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by their ſecretary, informing the Houſe, that they have paſſed a reſolve, empowering the Preſident of the United States to appoint three commiſſioners to enquire into receipts and expenditures of public monies by, and to examine and adjuſt the public accounts of, the late ſuperintendant of Finance, and requeſting the concurrence of the Houſe in ſaid reſolve.

Mr. Burke's amendment being withdrawn,

Mr. Madiſon roſe and obſerved, that no perſon had expreſſed more ſtrongly than he felt the importance and difficulty of the ſubject. That although he had endeavoured to view it under all its aſpects, and analyze it into all its principles, yet he had kept his mind open for the lights to be expected from the gentlemen who had entered into the diſcuſſions. That he would gladly have remained ſtill longer a hearer, not a ſpeaker, upon the ſubject; but that the turn which the arguments had taken made it requiſite for him then, if at all, to trouble the committee with his reflections, and the opinion in which they had terminated.

In order to underſtand fully the debt due to domeſtic creditors, he thought it proper to look back to the circumſtances under which it was contracted. He remarked that it was the debt, not of the government, but of the nation: That the United States contracted the debts: The government was agent, or organ, only. That for the purpoſe of this contract, the United States had then a national capacity. That although, by the revolution juſt effected, other national capacities had been added, and a material change had taken place in the government; yet that the national identity of the United States, relative to the debts, was not affected; nor was the preſent government any thing more than the agent or organ of its conſtituents. That the political, as well as moral obligation, therefore, to diſcharge the debt had undergone no variation whatever. That this was the language of the conſtitution, which expreſly declares, that all debts ſhall have the ſame validity againſt the United States, under their new, as under their old form of government.

A queſtion had been ſtarted as to the juſt amount of the debt due from the United States. This, he thought, admitted of a ready anſwer: The United States owed the value which they had received, which they had acknowledged, and which they had promiſed. No logic, no magic, could diſſolve this obligation.

The true queſtion to be decided was, to whom the payment was really due. He divided thoſe connected with the liquidated debt into four claſſes:

1. Original creditors who have never alienated their ſecurities.
2. Original creditors who have alienated.
3. Original holders of alienated ſecurities.
4. Intermediate holders, through whoſe hands ſecurities have circulated.

The only principles that could govern the deciſion on their reſpective pretenſions, he ſtated to be, 1. Public Juſtice; 2. Public Faith; 3. Public Credit; 4. Public opinion.

With reſpect to the firſt claſs, there could be no difficulty. Juſtice was in their favor, for they had advanced the value which they claimed; public faith was in their favor, for the written promiſe was in their hands; reſpect for public credit was in their favor, for if claims ſo ſacred were violated, all confidence muſt be at an end; public opinion was in their favor, for every honeſt citizen could not but be their advocate.

With reſpect to the laſt claſs, the intermediate holders, their pretenſions, if they had any, would lead into a labyrinth for which it was impoſſible to find a clue. This would be the leſs complained of, becauſe this claſs were free, both in becoming, and ceaſing to be creditors; and becauſe, in general, they muſt have gained by their ſpeculations.

The only rival pretenſions then, are thoſe of the original creditors who have aſſigned, and of the preſent holders of the aſſignments.

The former may appeal to juſtice, becauſe the value of the money, the ſervice, or the property, advanced by them, has never been really paid to them.------

They may appeal to good faith, becauſe the value ſtipulated and expected was not ſatisfied by the ſteps taken by the government. The certificates put into the hands of the creditors, on cloſing their ſettlements with the public, were of leſs real value than was acknowledged to be due; they may be conſidered as having been forced, in fact, on the receivers. They cannot, therefore, be fairly adjudged an extinguiſhment of the debt. They may appeal to the motives for eſtabliſhing public credit, for which juſtice and public faith form the natural foundation. They may appeal to the precedent furniſhed by the compenſation allowed to the army during the war, for the depreciation of bills which nominally diſcharged the debts. They may appeal to humanity, for the ſufferings of the military part of the creditors can never be forgotten, while ſympathy is an American virtue. To ſay nothing of the ſingular hardſhip, in ſo many mouths, of requiring thoſe who have loſt four fifths or ſeven eighths of their due, to contribute the remainder in favor of thoſe who have gained in the contrary proportion.

On the other hand, the holders by aſſignment have claims which they by no means wiſh to depreciate. They will ſay, that whatever pretenſions others may have againſt the public, theſe cannot affect the validity of theirs; that if they gain by the riſk taken upon themſelves, it is but the juſt reward of that riſk: That as they hold the public promiſe, they have an undeniable demand on the public faith: That the beſt foundation of public credit is that adherence to literal engagements on which it has been erected by the moſt flouriſhing nations: That if the new government ſhould ſwerve from ſo eſſential a principle, it will be regarded by all the world as inheriting the infirmities of the old. Such being the interfering claims on the public, one of three things muſt be done; either pay both, reject wholly one or other, or make a compoſition between them on ſome principle of equity. To pay both is perhaps beyond the public faculties; and as it would far exceed the value received by the public, will not be expected by the world, nor even by the creditors themſelves. To reject wholly the claims of either, is equally inadmiſſible. Such a ſacrifice of thoſe who poſſeſs the written engagements would be fatal to the propoſed eſtabliſhment of public credit. It would, moreover, puniſh thoſe who had put their truſt in the public promiſes and reſources. To make the other claſs the ſole victims, was an idea at which human nature recoiled.

A compoſition is the only expedient that remains; let it be a liberal one in favor of the preſent holders; let them have the higheſt price which has prevailed in the market; and let the reſidue belong to the original ſufferers. This will not do perfect juſtice, but it will do more real juſtice, and perform more of the public faith, than any other expedient propoſed. The preſent holders, where they have purchaſed at the loweſt price of the ſecurities, will have a profit that cannot reaſonably be complained of; where they have purchaſed at a higher price, the profit will be conſiderable; and even the few who have purchaſed at the higheſt price, cannot well be loſers with a well funded intereſt of ſix per cent. The original ſufferers will not be fully indemnified; but they will receive from their country a tribute due to their merits; which, if it does not entirely heal their wounds, will aſſuage the pain of them. He was aware, that many plauſible objections would lie againſt what he ſuggeſted; ſome, which he foreſaw, he would take ſome notice of. It would be ſaid, that the plan was impracticable: Should this be demonſtrated, he was ready to renounce it; but it did not appear to him in that light. He acknowledged that ſuch a ſcale as had often been a ſubject of converſation was impracticable.

The diſcrimination propoſed by him required nothing more than a knowledge of the preſent holders, which would be ſhewn by the certificates; and of the original holders, which the office documents will ſhew. It may be objected, that if the government is to go beyond the literal into the equitable claims againſt the United States, it ought to go back to every caſe where injuſtice had been done. To this the anſwer was obvious: The caſe in queſtion is not only different from others in point of magnitude and of practicability, but forces itſelf on the attention of the committee as neceſſarily involved in the buſineſs before them. It may be objected, that the public credit will ſuffer, eſpecially abroad: He thought this danger would be effectually obviated by the honeſty and diſintereſtedneſs of the government diſplayed in the meaſure, by a continuance of the punctual diſcharge of foreign intereſt, by the full proviſion to be made for the whole foreign debt, and the equal punctuality he hoped to ſee in the future payments on the domeſtic debts. He truſted alſo, that all future loans would be founded on a previous eſtabliſhment of adequate funds; and that a ſituation like the preſent would be thereby rendered impoſſible.

He could not but regard the preſent caſe as ſo extraordinary, in many reſpects, that the ordinary maxims were not ſtrictly applicable to it. The fluctuations of ſtock in Europe, ſo often referred to, bore no compariſon with thoſe in the United States. The former never exceeded 50, 60 or 70 per cent. Can it be ſaid, that becauſe a government thought this evil inſufficient to juſtify an interference, it would view in the ſame light a fluctuation amounting to ſeven or eight hundred per cent.

He was of opinion, that were Great-Britain, Holland, or any other country, to fund its debt preciſely in the ſituation of the American debt, ſome equitable interference of the government would take place. The South Sea ſcheme, in which a change, amounting to 1000 per cent. happened in the value of ſtock, is well known to have produced an interference, and without any injury whatever to the ſubſequent credit of the nation. It was true that, in many reſpects, the caſe differed from that of the United States; but, in other reſpects, there was a degree of ſimilitude which warranted the conjecture. It may be objected, that ſuch a proviſion as he propoſed would exceed the public ability: He did not think the public unable to diſcharge honorably all its engagements, or that it would be unwilling, if the appropriations ſhould be ſatisfactory. He regreted, as much as any member, the unavoidable weight and duration of the burdens to be impoſed, having never been a proſelyte to the doctrine, that public debts are public benefits. He conſidered them, on the contray, as evils which ought to be removed as faſt as honor and juſtice would permit, and ſhould heartily join in the means neceſſary for that purpoſe. He concluded with declaring his opinion, that if any caſe were to happen among individuals, bearing an analogy to that of the public, a court of equity would interpoſe its redreſs; or that if a tribunal exiſted on earth, by which nations could be compelled to do right, the United States would be compelled to do ſomething not diſſimilar in its principles to what he contended for.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 12, 1790.

A memorial from the Pennſylvania ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery, ſigned by Benjamin Franklin, Preſident, was read.

Mr. Hartley moved that the memorials preſented yeſterday ſhould be read a ſecond time, which was agreed to by a large majority. He then moved that they ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, which motion brought on a debate, which laſted until near three o'clock.

The queſtion being called for, Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that it be determined by ayes and noes; a ſufficient number of members appearing in favor of this motion, it was thus determined, ayes 43, noes 11.

The memorials were referred to a committee of ſeven members.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the petition of George Bowne, of the ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery in this city, on the ſame ſubject, was read, and referred to the ſame committee.

Adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, February 15, 1790.

A meſſage from the Preſident, by Mr. Lear, was received, communicating a vote of the Legiſlature of New-York, acceding to the amendments propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution of the United States.

The order of the day being called for, the Houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury:

Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

The amendments propoſed to the ſecond reſolution of Mr. Fitzſimons, by Mr. Scott and Mr. Madiſon, were the ſubject of debate,

Mr. Sedgwick, who ſpoke firſt, anſwered the propoſitions brought forward by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon.)

He ſaid it would be neceſſary to enquire into that gentleman's premiſes, and determine whether the conſequences flowing from them would be ſuch as the gentleman had mentioned: For his part he did not conceive they were well founded. He had a high reſpect for the opinions of the gentleman; but he could not conceive that his arguments were well founded. He expatiated largely on the nature of public contracts, and the evidences of property, held in certificates, which were as liable and capable of being transferred as any other property. He reprobated the idea of a compoſition, and ſaid there was no proper way of diſcharging a contract but by the ſpecific thing mentioned. If there had been a voluntary falture in government, and if it had been guilty of a breach of contract, it ſhould make compenſation. The old government had done all that was in their power; they had made requiſitions for aid from the different ſtates, but received little. He then dwelt upon the injuſtice of withholding any part from the preſent holders, as it would be taking from one claſs to put into the pockets of another. An aſſumption of ſuch principles as had been laid down in favor of diſcrimination, would be attended by breach of law, and looſen the credit of government; eſpecially as there was no pretence of inability. The inſecurity of government ſince the peace has made a revolution neceſſary to render transferrable property more ſecure.

The propoſitions of the gentleman were not only impracticable, but might be attended with pernicious conſequences.

Mr. Sedgwick then entered into a narrative of the circumſtances which would ariſe, if an attempt was made to trace the original holders; and he ſaid that a new hoſt of ſpeculators would be raiſed, if ſuch a thing ſhould take place, and it would require whole ages to rectify the frauds which would be practiſed. He concluded by ſaying, that if the gentleman's reaſoning was to be admitted, the diſtraction of public faith and public credit would follow: He therefore hoped that this government would follow the example of other nations, by eſtabliſhing their credit, &c.

Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Smith (S. C.) and Mr. Ames, ſeverally, ſpoke in oppoſition to Mr. Madiſon's motion.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 16, 1790.

Mr. Livermore, from the committee to whom was re-committed the bill for a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States, reported one for that purpoſe.

Mr. Burke, from the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, which was read the firſt time.

The order of the day was then called for---the ſame queſtion before the committee as yeſterday---the whole day was ſpent without coming to any determination thereon. Mr. Jackſon, Mr. White and Mr. Moore were for the diſcrimination; Mr. Benſon, Mr. Wadſworth and Mr. Goodhue were oppoſed to it.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1790.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a uniform mode of naturalization was read a ſecond time, and Tueſday next appointed for its diſcuſſion, in a committee of the whole.

The bill for promoting the progreſs of uſeful arts was alſo read a ſecond time, and Wedneſday next appointed for its diſcuſſion, in a committee of the whole Houſe.

Several petitions were read, among which was one of Johioka Thomſon, an Indian, ſetting forth, that in croſſing rivers on his return to his own country, at the concluſion of the war, he loſt the certificate of his pay, and praying relief in the premiſes.---The ſingularity of the ſtyle of the petition excited much pleaſantry in the houſe.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the reſolution reſpecting public credit, and after ſome time ſpent thereon, roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THE OBSERVER—No. XVII.

The re-eſtabliſhment of Public Credit, a meaſure of ſound policy.

IN my laſt number I conſidered the re-eſtabliſhment of public credit as a meaſure of juſtice to the national and ſtate creditors. It may alſo be enquired, is it a meaſure of policy? An advantage to the creditors is apparent; but will this advantage be equal to the injury which muſt happen to the people at large by ſuch an attempt? If the meaſure will be mutually advantageous, all ground for queſtioning is gone; and having no alternative, we muſt proceed in the moſt wiſe and economical manner to provide funds: But if it will be deſtructive to the people, if juſtice and policy are oppoſed; the queſtion yet remains to be new traced, and ſolved on political grounds.

There is an old adage, "honeſty is the beſt policy," to which I have not known an exception. The wiſdom which inſtituted the connections, dependencies and wants of ſociety, doth not commonly, if ever, ſuffer an oppoſition between the moral duty and worldly good, either of individuals or communities. But as the queſtion in conſideration is too conſequential to be riſked on a maxim, more frequently ſpoken than felt, we muſt call up probable conſequences to determine it.

In meaſures of policy, we find men have varying opinions; this chiefly ariſes from different degrees of information, and from a limitation of the queſtions, on which a judgment is formed. Thoſe who eſpouſe various opinions, before they become warm in debate, ought mutually to communicate every information, and examine the whole extent and all the conſequences of the queſtion to be decided.

Is it good policy, or for the benefit of the people at large, to reſtore American credit? Two perſons of the ſame honeſty may give a different anſwer to this queſtion, from the different limitations which they affix to it in their own minds. One conſiders its preſent operation, without regard to diſtant and national conſequences; his education and connections in buſineſs do not enable him to comprehend theſe, without very particular information; he appeals to the preſent moment only, and thinks it is better for himſelf and for a majority of his neighbors, not to pay, than it is to pay taxes; he knows not the purpoſes for which public credit are neceſſary, nor the great benefits which will accrue by its reſtoration, to agriculture, commerce and manufactures; he ſees no preſent danger from foreign enemies, and thinks not beſt to reſtore it. Another perſon is acquainted with theſe ſubjects, and knows that by avoiding a preſent ſmall evil, we riſk the danger of a thouſand which are greater, and perhaps alſo our very national exiſtence.

The conſequences of a depreciated credit have been too recently felt to need a very particular deſcription. War is a complication of calamities to the beſt appointed nation: To one deſtitute of finances and credit, it is almoſt certain ruin. Your late war began in a ſacred enthuſiaſm, breathed forth from heaven on the great body of the people, which ſupplied a thouſand wants, and gave a circulation to a paper without foundation. As this enthuſiaſm abated, the public diſtreſs begun; and half the miſchief we endured, aroſe more from want of credit, than from the policy or power of Great-Britain. A nation who can pay only in promiſes, which are but half believed, loſes a power over its own internal reſources.

Was it not a want of credit which often nearly diſbanded your army? Was it not this which obliged you to execute every meaſure in the moſt expenſive manner? When you had brought into the field a military force, of one third of the appointed compliment, was it not a want of credit which obliged you to create a more numerous and more devouring hoſt of purchaſers, and retainers on the public ſupplies, and even to convert your town officers into gentlemen of the public departments? Why was your army but half filled, which cauſed a protraction of the war? Not from a want of brave and hardy men: but by a want of credit. Hence aroſe the neceſſity of thoſe vexatious calls on the militia, at a ſeaſon of the year moſt ruinous to the farmer, and which was a greater drawback on his intereſt than all the taxes he was called to pay. It is true theſe things are paſſed, and we hope never to ſee another war; the wiſh is pious and pacific, but wiſhing is not fighting, and will never defend our country. The principles of ambition and violence ſtill exiſts in the world, and the nations have not yet beat their ſwords into ploughſhares; little croſſings of intereſt may be ſtrangely aggravated into bloody contention. The way to prevent war is a conſtant preparation to repel; ſo good a country as this without credit and a ſyſtem of defence, is a ſtrong temptation to the avarice and ambition of the world.

Should the United States by any unforeſeen event be drawn into war, how, without an eſtabliſhed credit, are they to make defence? The richeſt nation in Europe cannot ſupport war without having recourſe to credit, and much leſs can theſe ſtates do it. Paſt events will not be ſoon forgot; and if your promiſes are not fulfilled in ſome reaſonable way, where are the men who will again loan their property to the public? Where is the farmer or manufacturer who will ſell you his proviſion or cloathing; or the ſoldier who will riſk his life for paper, when they know it is the cuſtom of the people, after danger is paſt, to forget their engagements? Had another war overtaken theſe States before the organization of our preſent government, defence would have been impoſſible: with a treaſury deſtitute of money and credit, we could not have enliſted, cloathed and fed five thouſand troops. Many private citizens were more capable of levying ſucceſsful war, than the whole Union: a neſt of pirates might have deſtroyed our whole trade, and laid many of our ſea ports under contribution, and there was no public capacity to repel them. Our preſent government begins to be revered abroad; but deny them the means of eſtabliſhing credit, and we ſink back to ignominy, and a ſtate of danger.

Suffer me, next, to recal your attention from the danger of a foreign war, without credit to ſupport it, to conſider the evils which may ariſe within ourſelves from the ſame cauſe. A people deſtitute of credit, are in imminent and conſtant danger of being enſlaved by ſuch bold uſurpers as may wiſh to wreſt from them their properties. By a late inſurrection, New-England was actually threatened, and I pray that the other ſtates may notice the warning. Though Maſſachuſetts was the ſeat of inſurgency, the ſame ſpirit wrought in the neighbouring ſtates, and all wiſe men conſidered it as a common evil. The inſurgents had doubtleſs ſome real grievances, which might have been redreſſed by a proper application; but inſtead of this they put themſelves under the guidance of mad, baſe and weak leaders. While we pitied the people, we were obliged to condemn their cauſe. The ſerious conſequences and ending of this affair are well known. Had that inſurrection been headed by a man of ambition, intrigue, extenſive popularity and wealth, it would probably have overturned the government of New-England, and laid a foundation for ſome kind of dominion moſt dangerous for our liberties.

Were it either prudent or neceſſary, I could name you many great characters in America, who, if virtue had not prevented, might have regalized themſelves and families, and formed a civil conſtitution in violence, ſuited to their own intereſts, and to their adherents in ſucceſs. The very ſame people who are jealous for their privileges in the hour of conſideration, at a time of madneſs and inſurrection will give them all away; and in this very manner many free nations have loſt their liberty. Had ſuch a thing been attempted by one, or by a coalition of a few great and popular characters, neither Congreſs, nor the State Aſſemblies, who were wholly deſtitute of credit, could have repelled them. It ought to be a firſt maxim of policy with a free republic, to preſerve an unſpotted faith, by which they may command their own reſources, either againſt foreign invaſion or domeſtic inſurrection, and purchaſe foreign aſſiſtance.

The terrors of a deſpotic Prince, and the influence of a nobility devoted to his will, may, with little credit, draw out the reſources of his kingdom; but I truſt the American republic will never have ſuch terrors or nobility; ſhe muſt depend on the virtue and information of her citizens, and the purity of her national character. Patriotiſm is a ſacred name! And I believe there is more of it in this, than any other country, and the way to preſerve it is to uphold national credit. Patriotiſm doth not conſiſt in a few men giving their all for public purpoſes in the hour of danger, and without an expectation of being reimburſed; if it did, wait to the time of trial, and an experiment will prove that we have few patriots. To be willing to contribute a juſt proportion, and pay an equal ſhare in the public expences---to be honeſt, and aſſiſt our government in being honeſt, is to be a Patriot.

A fixed credit is the only means for œconomy in national expences, which is another reaſon for its re-eſtabliſhment.

Certain expences, and to a large amount, are unavoidable in every nation; and theſe will be doubled on the people, as they are obliged to make payment by a lax and depreciated credit. I have inculcated in my former numbers, that high nominal taxation impoſed on the principles of depreciation is, eventually, paid by a great part of the people nearly equal to ſilver and gold. A ſuſpicious credit always operates againſt the people; all bargaining for the public is on diſadvantageous terms; the man who deals with them conſiders a riſk, and acts from the ſame motive as he makes hazard in a lottery; a derangement runs through all public officers; it prevents reſponſibility and punctuality in all national concerns; and when an honeſt man has the care of the people's intereſts, he expects to manage them with loſs; and an idea is gradually ſpread in the minds of men, that there is no evil in robbing the public.

Foreign nations, and merchants, are eagle-eyed to diſcern the debilitated power of the country, and are not afraid to offend its majeſty by abuſing its ſubjects---commerce languiſhes, produce is low, and the farmer eventually pays the bill of national loſs.

If the national debt be neglected, ſtill there muſt be proviſion made for certain expences; an enfeebled credit will greatly increaſe theſe, and I believe to as great a ſum as would be neceſſary to fund the debt honorably, and ſupport all other expences on the principles of a punctual regard to public faith.

A man who is ſlack, and has obtained a reputation of being worſe than his promiſe, lives poor at great expence; it is the ſame with a nation, only in a greater degree. The falſe man may be compelled by law, but the ſlack nation cannot; theſe things are conſidered by thoſe who deal with them, and they are treated in character.

Though my paper be already too long, there is one among many other conſiderations, which I cannot omit mentioning.

A violation of national promiſes, or tardineſs in fulfilling them, hath a deſtructive influence on the morality of the people.

When the legiſlature of a nation ſport with their engagements, every leſſer corporation catches the ſame ſpirit and practice. The private citizen argues in ſelf juſtification, if our lawgivers violate the promiſes of a nation; if the greateſt and moſt informed men will defraud for the public, becauſe they have power; I may do the ſame with impunity when an occaſion preſents. A depreciated public credit in its various operations, for a ſeries of years, hath done more to diſſeminate theſe dangerous ſentiments, than all the inſtitutions of ſcience and religion have done to retard them.

Let government beware of that corruption in principle and manners, which, by increaſing, will prove its ruin.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Printed and Sold by W. SPOTSWOOD, Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, *Price bound one dollar and a half,*

P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon

LIBRI X.

OR TEN SELECT BOOKS OF

Ovid's Metamorphoſes,

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

Compiled from the two former Tranſlations,

BY DAVIDSON AND CLARKE;

A Proſody, Table and References,

(*After the Manner of* Mr. STIRLING.)

Pointing out, at one view, the Scanning of each Verſe; and

DAVIDSON'S ENGLISH NOTES.

AS it is not our intention to deſcant on the advantages which learners derive from the uſe of eaſy and familiar tranſlations of the claſſics---this being a ſubject already ſufficiently diſcuſſed by abler pens---we ſhall content ourſelves with informing the public what plan we have purſued, in the preſent edition of *Ovid*, the firſt that has ever been attempted in America.

In the firſt place, to render the work cheaper, and of courſe more generally uſeful, we thought it adviſeable to print thoſe books only, which are moſt commonly read in ſchools.

2. For the ſake of beginners, as yet unacquainted with the language of poetry, we have given the Engliſh of the firſt five books entirely from Clarke's tranſlation, which is more literal than Mr. Davidſon's.

3. For the tranſlation of the other five books, we had recourſe ſometimes to Clarke, ſometimes to Davidſon, according as either ſeemed to deſerve the preference: and ſometimes we found it neceſſary to deviate a little from both, for the ſake of giving a clearer idea of the author's meaning.

4. As Mr. Clarke neglected to add notes to his tranſlation, we have, in the preſent edition, ſupplied that deficiency, by giving Davidſon's notes, as well to the books tranſlated by Mr. Clarke as to the other five.

5. To aſſiſt the learner in acquiring a knowledge of the Latin proſody, we have adopted Mr. Stirling's idea, and added a ſcanning table, to which there is a reference at the end of each verſe in the laſt five books. The ſame would have been done with the firſt five, had they not been printed off before the work was put into the hands of the perſon who ſuggeſted this improvement. However, that the learner might not be deprived of this aſſiſtance, in his progreſs through the firſt five books, we have, at the end of the notes, given the proper references to the ſcanning table, annexed to the number of each verſe of the books in queſtion. 6t.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of JOHN PIERSOL, late of Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March next, on the premiſes,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of LAND, containing 250 acres and allowance; the land is good, and fit for all kinds of grain; about 120 acres cleared, the reſidue well timbered, about ten acres of meadow made, and twenty more may be made on good ground; it is well watered, as one branch of Brandywine runs through it, and a number of good ſprings. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, a good log barn, ſundry ſmall buildings, and a good orchard. The land is ſituate in Honeybrook townſhip, in ſaid county, joining lands of Richard Peirſol, William Hunter, and land late of Mordecai Peirſol. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by

Feb. 22, 1790. † JOSEPH TREGO, Executor.

To be SOLD, by private Sale,

A CERTAIN plantation or tract of land, ſituate in the manor of Pennſbury, Falls-townſhip, in the county of Bucks, near the 24 mile ſtone, on the poſt-road leading from Briſtol to Trenton, and where the road turns off to Bordentown ferry, on the river Delaware. The ſaid tract of land was diſtinguiſhed in a plan of the ſaid manor of Pennſbury, by lot No. 10, and is bounded northward by lot No. 20, eaſtward by lot No. 9, the property of David and Robert Scott, ſouthward by the river Delaware, and weſtward by lot No. 11. The ſaid plantation containing 217¼ acres of good land, has a log-houſe and barn erected thereon, and is now in the tenure of John Crozier. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Philadelphia.

February 18, 1790. STEPHEN COLLINS, CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 10th day of March next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all thoſe two certain lots or pieces of land, in the general plan of the public city lots, marked numbers 1576 and 1577; ſituate between Cheſnut-ſtreet and George-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia. One of them, *to wit.* No. 1576, on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill Front-ſtreet; containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 118 feet, and extending in depth from Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, to Water-ſtreet, 273 feet; bounded northward by the lot No. 1574, weſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, ſouthward by George-ſtreet, and eaſtward by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid.

And the other of ſaid lots, *to wit.* No. 1577, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill Water-ſtreet aforeſaid; containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 118 feet, and extending from the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet aforeſaid into the river Schuylkill, as far as low water mark; bounded eaſtward by Water-ſtreet aforeſaid, northward by lot No. 1575, weſtward by the river Schuylkill, at low water mark aforeſaid, and ſouthward by George-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of James Budden, merchant, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 15th of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two tracts of land, the firſt containing 57 acres, more or leſs, the ſecond 10 acres, more or leſs, all ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of James Fulton, Silas Anthony and Stephen Yerkes. Taken in execution and to be ſold as late the property of Daniel Bellew, deceaſed, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a writ from the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 20th of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, in Potts-town, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and two certain tracts or pieces of land, containing together 110 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Peter Shiners, Henry Keyſer and others, taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of John Reifſnyder, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

The *New Brewery*, at the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, is now compleated, and the different qualities of Malt Liquor in readineſs to deliver to thoſe who pleaſe to encourage it. LUKE W. MORRIS, & Co.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1790. 12 t.

LONDON.

Dec. 5. It now turns out, on proof, exactly as we expected, that the mighty and dreadful ſtories of tumults in Paris—of the ſtreets running in blood,—of 12000 being ſlaughtered—of the King and Queen being beſet, &c. &c. &c.—are mere fabrications. Yeſterday the mails arrived, and our letters come down to Monday laſt; we have alſo the journals and newſpapers of Paris, and to that time not the ſmalleſt tumult had been ſeen. It is not eaſy for the plain ſincerity of a Briton to account for the ſiniſter motives that can thus induce men, time after time, to frame and propagate theſe attrocious fables. They can impoſe on the moſt credulous natures but for a day or two, and what benefit or triumph they can derive from ſuch ſilly machinations, we are utterly unable to divine.

It was yeſterday confidently aſſerted, that Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent, Ondenarde, and, in ſhort, all the Auſtrian Netherlands, except Luxemburgh, Antwerp and Bruſſels, had avowedly quite thrown off the Emperor's authority, and are in the hands of the patriots. The Imperial troops have marched out of Bruſſels, and are encamped in its vicinity.

The Emperor, in order to recover the minds of his late ſubjects, has diſgraced Count d'Alton, and removed him from the command of the troops, which are now to obey Trautmanidorff.

Schroder, who commanded at Tournbout, though mortally wounded, has been diſmiſſed the ſervice, and declared incapable of ever ſerving the Emperor again.

Peace, pardon and compromiſe, have been likewiſe offered, in the Emperor's name, to the patriots, under any guarantee they may chooſe, and an armiſtice propoſed till the terms of accommodation can be ſettled. All theſe propoſals have been unanimouſly rejected by the people, who will not ſuffer the Emperor's name to be any more henceforward mentioned in the country.

Before adminiſtration can poſſibly expect any good effects to ariſe from taking off the prohibition againſt importing American wheat, they muſt repeal Lord Hawkeſbury's famous carrying bill;—for ſuppoſing the Americans had a much greater ſurplus of corn than is really the caſe at preſent, how can it be ſuppoſed that it would find its way to England, while they are excluded from bringing it in their own veſſels? Or how can we ſuppoſe they would keep their ſhips laid up merely to give the preference to this country.

The people of France view the commotions around them with all the vigilance of fear. The movements in Savoy having for their object the Pays de Viaud, they look on as an illuſion. The marches of the Pruſſian troops are equally ſuſpected! It is enough for us to ſay, they know that Pruſſia is the ally of Sweden, and that the latter has offered to the heroic Conde—an aſylum!

Bruſſels is ſufficiently fortified againſt muſquetry, but it can, by a ſpirited cannonade, be reduced in a few hours. For ſome months paſt, it has been the direction given by government to the military power, wherever five perſons were aſſembled, no matter how trivial their buſineſs, to take them into cuſtody. The churches were always crowded with the military, who took care that the congregations ſhould not turn their thoughts from devotion, to talk on political ſubjects.

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

The intelligence from this quarter, we have already had occaſion to ſtate, has been ſo doubtful and contradictory, that it was extremely difficult for thoſe whoſe reaſon could not digeſt every groſs and intereſted fiction, to ſelect that which was improbable from that which was untrue.

We are happy to ſay, therefore, that the ſame miſt is no longer to hang over the general communication. The Dutch mails ſpeak with little reſerve of the ſucceſs of the patriots, whom they ſtate as having proceeded in one uniform career, from the capture of Turnbout to the date of the laſt diſpatches.

The towns in poſſeſſion of the patriots are the following: Bruges, Courtray, Oſtend, Menin, Nieuport, Tournai, Mons in Hainault, &c.

Namur has been aſſaulted on three ſides, and at the ſame inſtant, and is ſuppoſed to be now in poſſeſſion of the patriots, though no poſitive intelligence of the capture has arrived.

A more certain proof of this ſucceſs, however, is to be inferred from the aſſumed mildneſs of the Emperor, who now promiſes all that has been required, and even more, provided the inſurgents will but lay down their arms. This is ſuch an addreſs as perhaps no perſon but the Imperial Joſeph could have made, to men buoyed up with preſent ſucceſs, and exaſperated by former ſufferings.

The Deputies of the ſtates of Flanders have formally aſſembled at Ghent, and have taken an oath of loyalty to the nation of the Eſtates. Their firſt edict has been to offer 30 florins for an Imperial ſoldier taken alive, three florins for his fuſee, and half that ſum for his ſabre!

A great number of the inſurgents, who had hitherto remained at Breda, are now ſet off to join their compatriots in Flanders.

Bruſſels is no longer in ſafety, and has been deſerted by all thoſe who were not prepared for either. General Dalton has retired to Luxemburg.

A letter from Vienna ſays, that the Baron de Jacobi, the Pruſſian miniſter, has had ſeveral interviews with the Prince de Kaunitz, the Chancellor of State. The ſubject is ſaid to be—that a compact ſhall be formed between the ſeveral circles of Germany, by which the latter ſhall be obliged to repreſs the troubles in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

Of this compact we cannot too ſtrongly profeſs our diſbelief.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

Saturday, November 14.

A propoſition was read from the province of Anjou, offering a commutation in lieu of the Gabelle, the full amount of that tax.

This gave riſe to a debate on a general commutation of the Gabelle, which was interrupted by the arrival of M. Neckar.

He read a memorial, ſtating that, notwithſtanding the ſacrifices which had been made, there would be occaſion for ninety millions over and above the produce of the taxes for the ſervice of the year 1790; and for eighty millions, to make good the ſums due to the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, without which that bank could not fulfil its engagements.

To provide for theſe ſums, he propoſed eſtabliſhing a national bank, and incorporating the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, with it; that 150 millions ſhould be ſubſcribed by the new company; on which capital, added to that of the capital of the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte, notes, not exceeding 240 millions, ſhould be iſſued; that the national faith ſhould be ſolemnly pledged for the credit of this bank; and ſix Commiſſioners appointed, by the National Aſſembly, to take care that the fundamental rules of it are never departed from.

He concluded with requeſting, that the Aſſembly, in diſcuſſing this plan, would not be influenced by *confidence* in the propoſer, but by ſuch lights and information as vigorous enquiry, and the wiſdom of the National Repreſentatives, could not fail to afford.

Tueſday, November 17.

It was this day decreed, that the number of Deputies ſent to the National Aſſembly by each diſtrict, ſhall be in proportion to the population, territory and taxes, jointly conſidered.

Thurſday, November 19.

A report was read from the Committee of War, the beginning of which deſerves to be noticed.---"*Although it be neither the intereſt of France, nor the wiſh of Frenchmen, to make conqueſts,* we muſt nevertheleſs have an army always on foot, and ready for action, to reſiſt the attacks of powerful and armed neighbours, &c.

Friday, November 20.

A deputation was admitted from the city of Iſſondein, with a patriotic offer of all the ſilver buckles of the inhabitants, to the value of 115 marks.

M. Dailly moved, that all the members of the Aſſembly ſhould make a ſimilar ſacrifice, which was inſtantly agreed to.

This vote, ludicrous as it may ſeem, will probably produce effects of conſiderable importance. It is expected to be followed by the voluntary ſacrifice of all the ſilver buckles in the kingdom, computed to be worth above three millions of livres.

Wedneſday, November 25.

The Addreſs of Congratulation from the Revolution Society was read; and the Aſſembly decreed, on the motion of the Duke de Liancourt, that the Preſident ſhould write a letter of thanks to Lord Stanhope, as Chairman of the Society; and that the addreſs and the letter ſhould be printed.

BOSTON, February 10.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTH-DAY.

To-morrow the illuſtrious Preſident of theſe United States commences the 59th year of his age. That our common country may have it in its power to celebrate many, very many anniverſaries of the birth-day of its Preſident—and that in health and happineſs he may witneſs the gratitude of his fellow-citizens on them, as they roll, is the wiſh moſt predominant in the breaſts of millions.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 30.

"I congratulate you very ſincerely on your proſpect of a return to the path of honor, and the road to happineſs, to a participation of the bleſſings which we enjoy under the new conſtitution of the ſtates."

NORWICH, Feb. 12.

Died at Glaſtenbury, on the 30th ult. after three years diſtreſſing illneſs, the widow Martha Harris, aged about 44—the circumſtances of whoſe diſorder being ſo extraordinary as to cauſe a diſtenſion of the abdomen to the uncommon ſize of ſeven feet in circumference; from which unuſual appearance, thoſe of her friends and acquaintance who attended her during her ſickneſs, were deſirous that the body might be opened, which was accordingly done, and a tumour of the ſteatomatous kind was taken out of the abdomen, which weighed eighty weight.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18.

Extract of a letter from an American in London, dated December 2.

"The prohibition laid laſt year on the importation of American wheat, from an apprehenſion that the Heſſian fly, or weavil, might be propagated from it in this country, has within a few days been taken off, it being now acknowledged that there were no grounds for ſuch an opinion. They have been further induced to this meaſure, from the proſpect of a ſcarcity the enſuing ſpring.

"It muſt give ſatisfaction to every American to ſee the new government get on ſo well: I truſt our country will become reſpectable and happy under its ſuperintendance. You cannot conceive how much more reſpectable the government and people appear in the eyes of Europe, than before the united government was put on its preſent footing.

"This country ſeems anxious to have a commercial treaty with us, and I think an advantageous one may be had.

"Will not Congreſs think it reaſonable that the packets between Falmouth and New-York ſhould be alternately Britiſh and American? If there were two in each month, commerce would feel the advantage."

A correſpondent obſerves that he always was puzzled to account for the outcry againſt the ſalaries under the National Government. If we are to judge from facts, the clamour has been unreaſonable—reſignations, and declinings to ſerve, form frequent paragraphs in thoſe papers that have ſounded the higheſt note on this key.

The Commiſſioners appointed in behalf of this ſtate have, within theſe few days paſt, been in treaty with the Commiſſioners appointed on the part of Vermont, in reſpect to the declaring of the Independence of that part of this ſtate, but we regret that they have terminated their buſineſs without effecting the purpoſe for which they were appointed.

We learn that one of the obſtacles to a happy concluſion of the buſineſs was a demand on the part of Vermont, to be ſecured againſt certain claims for lands, which it ſeems they are apprehenſive would be wreſted from them through the means of the federal court. The quantity of land in this ſituation is ſaid to be about 469,000 acres, great part of which is well improved and ſettled on.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 24.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 4.

"Should the appearance of a Dutch and Engliſh ſquadron in the Baltic, to cruſh the muſhroom navy of Ruſſia, form part of the ſyſtem of the Quadruple Alliance, it will be the firſt time that the combined fleet of theſe powers have dictated in the north ſince Charles XI. of Sweden, who, when compelled by them to raiſe the ſiege of Copenhagen, indignantly complained that he was trammelled by Parricides and Pedlars."

During the preſent winter, ſeveral veſſels have arrived in the three ſouthern ſtates with emigrants from Ireland. The greateſt part of thoſe people pay their own paſſage money, and have wherewith to purchaſe lands in the interior parts of thoſe ſtates, whither they are all removing. They are chiefly manufacturers and huſbandmen, and, from their manners and appearance, bid fair to be a real acquiſition to this country. They relate, that one third of the poorer ſort of the inhabitants of their native iſland would leave it, was not their poverty an inſuperable obſtacle to every idea of emigration.

The Morning Star, Bennet, from New-York, bound to Amſterdam, is arrived at Portſmouth, in 22 days.

Captain Collins, of the Ship St. James, arrived at New-York, from Cadiz, fell in with the Schooner Hope, Captain Clarke, from New-York, for Port-au-Prince, lat. 27, 58, long. 66, W. 11 days out, all well. Alſo,

Captain Handinfield, of the Schooner Polly and Sally, ſpoke the Sloop Liberty, Captain White, of New-York, coming over the Bar, for Wilmington, from St. Thomas.

Norfolk, Feb. 6. Arrived in 12 days from Cape-Francois, the Schooner Abby, John M'Heſon, Maſter.---On the 31ſt of January, ſpoke the Sloop Polly, William Paul, Maſter, of Philadelphia, from St. Croix, bound for this port, out 12 days, all well,

Extract from Lindſay's (Norfolk) Hotel Diary, Jan. 31.

This day arrived the Sloop Polly, William Athearn, from Waſhington. In lat. 36, ſaw a large Schooner diſmaſted, ſtanding to the ſouthward.

Feb. 2. This day arrived the Brig Mary, Captain C. Scott, in 24 days from Port Antonie, (Jamaica) who informs, that the Betty Cathcart, Captain Chiſholm, had arrived ſafe at that place from this port.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

IT has ſeldom been my practice to make my complaints known through the channel of a news-paper, and when I did, I as ſeldom found fault with thoſe placed in authority over me, but in ſome caſes, to be ſilent would be criminal, and I ſhould deem myſelf highly ſo, were I any longer to let paſs unnoticed the preſent filthy and diſagreeable ſituation of ſome of our ſtreets. *Fourth* and *Fifth-ſtreets* from Delaware, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, and alſo Walnut-ſtreet, in the neighbourhood of the gaol, ſtill remain unpaved, and without a ſufficient number of lamps to render the citizens ſecure. For many years paſt it has been urged, as an excuſe, that Fourth ſtreet could not with propriety be paved until the common ſewer ſhould be finiſhed, which had due weight with every thinking man, and was generally received as a ſatisfactory apology. This excuſe, however, has long ſince ceaſed, the common ſewer having been compleated a conſiderable time ago, and yet Fourth ſtreet ſtill remains a mere bed of mortar, or jumble of filth and mud. It is at the preſent moment almoſt impaſſable. Indeed I was myſelf a witneſs the other day of a pleaſurable carriage and a cart both ſticking in a mud hole, almoſt up to the hubs, ſo that the horſes, with the utmoſt difficulty and exertion of their ſtrength, could ſcarcely extricate them.

Fifth-ſtreet, altho' it is become a common thoroughfare for the citizens, particularly from the lower part of the city, and notwithſtanding the elegant buildings therein erected, and its vicinity to the *State-Houſe*, which may now be conſidered a public mart for the negotiation of ſtate buſineſs, is little better than an unreclaimed ſwamp, and the old miſerable brick wall, with one or two ſolitary lamps on the one ſide, and a variety of nuiſances on the other, render it (tho' in the center of the town) the moſt noiſome and diſagreeable, as well as the moſt inſecure part of this large city.

To whom is this owing? Are we to blame our worthy Corporation? I ſhould be ſorry ſo to do; and yet I confeſs it ſavours ſtrongly of partiality ſomewhere, eſpecially when, as a diſintereſted ſpectator, I view the pavements, lamps, and other improvements which have been made near the extremes of the city, when the center is totally neglected. Under theſe circumſtances I take upon me to predict, that, unleſs theſe evils be ſoon remedied, the lamp and watch and paving taxes will hereafter, in that quarter of the city, be paid with great reluctance and regret. A SPECTATOR.

Feb. 22, 1790.

To the parents and teachers of Children.

WE have carefully examined the manuſcript of a NEW SPELLING BOOK, compiled by Mr. JOHN BARRY, Maſter of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Free-School. The plan appears to be very judiciouſly and ſkilfully arranged, and all its parts uniformly adapted to the capacity of youth, and tending more to facilitate the ſpelling and reading of the Engliſh language than any book of the kind, with which we are acquainted.

We, therefore, are of opinion, that the introducing of it into ſchools will not only expedite the progreſs of the pupil, but will alſo give great ſatisfaction to the tutor.

John Wigton, *John Gartley*,
Benjamin Workman, *John Ormerod*,
James Kidd, *James Carſon*,
James Litle, *Heath Norberry*.

N. B. The work will be committed to the preſs in a few days.

Journeymen Paper-Makers.

WANTED to go to Boſton, two JOURNEYMEN PAPER-MAKERS, capable of making and couching writing and printing paper, and coarſe paper. The moulds uſed are moſtly double ſmall demy, crown and fool's cap writing and printing. The ſeveral apparatus for carrying on the buſineſs, as well as the mill, is as convenient for the workmen as any on the continent. Generous wages will be given. Apply to

Philad. Feb. 9, 1790. || JOHN DUFFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM RICHMAN, deceaſed, and may be entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pittsgrove, Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing 200 acres of good land, about one half plow-land in good cedar fence, with 100 acres of well timbered land, and a quantity of good ſwamp for meadow. There are on the premiſes, a large brick houſe and kitchen, well finiſhed, an excellent ſpring of water near the door, a barn, convenient barracks and ſtables, and a good ſtore-houſe, between 2 and 300 good bearing apple-trees, peach, pear, plumb and cherry-trees, the whole well watered; an indiſputable title will be given, and eaſy payments for a great part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near Deerfield. DAVID MOORE, } Executors.
† ISRAEL READ. }

To be LET *for One or more Years,*

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, now in the tenure of Elias Deal, situate on Cooper's creek, (near the bridge) one mile only from Coopers ferries, and between two and three miles (by water) from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Meſſrs. Samuel and ------ Cooper and others, in Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey: ſaid premiſes contain upwards of 120 acres, whereof about 50 are cleared tillable land, 50 good woodland, on which are a ſufficient quantity of rail timber to accommodate the place, and the remaining 20 acres are excellent banked meadow. There is alſo a good framed brick paned dwelling houſe on the premiſes, and a convenient barn, &c. is intended ſhortly to be erected thereon. The ſeveral advantages conſequent from the natural good quality of the ſoil, and its very agreeable and near ſituation to the Philadelphia market, are unneceſſary to enumerate. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next. For terms enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

February 17, 1790. ‡ JOHN KEBLE.

N. B. Mr. Cowperthwait, who lives near the premiſes, will on application ſhew the ſame.

Philadelphia, January 19, 1790.

To be LET, *for One or more Years,*

And entered upon the 25th of March next.

THE ancient accuſtomed Inn, called CHATHAM, and 220 acres of land, or a greater or ſmaller quantity, ſituate in London-grove townſhip, county of Cheſter and State of Pennſylvania, 40 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, and about 17 miles from the latter. There are on the premiſes a large dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtable and ſhed, all of ſtone, and well finiſhed, alſo a good garden pailed in, an orchard, &c. ſeveral public roads meet at this place, and one of the diſtrict elections for the county is annually held here. It is ſo well known, that any further deſcription may be unneceſſary.

Alſo to be let, for one or more years, a farm, adjoining the above, containing 150 acres of land; poſſeſſion may be had immediately. This would ſuit a ſhop-keeper or mechanic.

Alſo 30 acres of land, about 25 of which is arable or good paſture, ſituate in the town of Newark, in New-Caſtle county, and ſtate of Delaware, to be let, and poſſeſſion had on the 25th of March next. This tract, and two acres on the principal ſtreet in the village, will be ſold, and payment received in four equal annual inſtalments. Enquire of the owner in Philadelphia.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A FARM, containing between 80 and 90 acres of land, on which there are a convenient brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a good kitchen adjoining, a pump of excellent water at the door, a large new barn and an orchard. The farm is under good fence, and in an agreeable ſituation, near Frankford, between five and ſix miles from this city. For terms apply to *Rebecca Doz*, in Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite to St. Paul's church. tf.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, containing about half an acre, whereon are erected a two ſtory frame dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a cellar under the ſame, and a one ſtory kitchen adjoining thereto; likewiſe a ſtable and ſmoke-houſe, all in good repair. Situate in a pleaſant part of the village of New-Mills, in the county of Burlington, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, where Dr. Daniel Budd lived. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, and know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber in the place aforeſaid.

February 15, 1790. ‡ WILLIAM KEMPTON.

Roxborough, February 12, 1790.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

ON the firſt day of March next, at the late dwelling houſe of John Righter, deceaſed, the whole of ſaid deceaſed's ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, cows, young cattle and ſwine, a quantity of firſt and ſecond crop hay, a number of rye battens, barley and rye in the ground, Indian corn, buck-wheat, and potatoes by the buſhel, a riding chair and harneſs, a light market cart and ſundry implements of huſbandry, a quantity of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, conſiſting of an elegant eight day clock, a deſk, large dining table, ſeveral feather beds and bedding, two large copper kettles, and a variety of other articles too tedious herein to mention.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold,

§ NATHAN LEVERING, ALGERNON ROBERTS, } Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; late of the borough of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment: And thoſe perſons who are indebted on ſmall notes, bills, &c. and againſt whom there are open accounts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame on or before the 1ſt day of May next, to preclude the neceſſity of any compulſory mode of collection, as that is the longeſt indulgence that can be offered to ſuch. Thoſe alſo who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are rqueſted to produce them properly atteſted, for payment, to WILLIAM GRAHAM, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter, February 12, 1790. ‡ 6w

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Francis Motheril*, deceaſed, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, either by bond, note, book debt or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled by the ſubſcribers.

Feb. 3, 1790. ALEXANDER RUSSEL, Adminiſtrator.
‡ AGNESS WALLACE, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Soleſbury townſhip, Bucks county, about the third of January laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡ FULKERD SEBRING.

Tredyffrin Townſhip, Cheſter County, January 30, 1790.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 28th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A Black HORSE, eight years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and one hind foot white; alſo a bridle and ſaddle, the pad faced with green baize. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JERMIN WALKER.

GEORGE MEADE

HAS FOR SALE,

At his COMPTING-HOUSE and STORE, in Second-ſtreet, corner of Lodge-Alley,

CHOICE five years old bill Madeira Wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter caſk or larger quantity.

Old Sherry Wine of the firſt quality, by the quarter caſk.

Liſbon Wine received by ſeveral of the late veſſels, ſuperior to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk or larger quantity.----Families who may want quarter caſks for their own uſe cannot be better ſupplied by any one.

Teneriffe wines four and five years old, of a ſuperior quality, by the pipe, hogſhead, quarter caſk or larger quantity, imported in the brig Jeſus Maria Joſeph, Captain Joſeph de Villa.

Five and ſeven years old Demarara, Jamaica and Barbados Spirits, by the quarter caſk or larger quantity.

Seven years old Coniac Brandy, by ditto, ditto.

He means to have a conſtant ſupply of all theſe articles. Whoever thinks proper to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being faithfully and well ſerved.

N. B. He has alſo for ſale a few cheſts Hyſon Tea, imported in the laſt India ſhips, and ſome hogſheads of choice Antigua Rum, Molaſſes, &c. &c. *Philad. Feb.* 3, 1790.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A PERSON acquainted in the conſtructing and erecting, rolling and ſlitting iron-works, manufacturing every part of ſmith's work neceſſary for them, and capable to manage the whole, or operate in any part thereof, when erected. Alſo a perſon capable to inſtruct youth in the ſeveral branches of literature, uſeful to fit them for manhood. Any gentleman inclining to employ either of theſe perſons, by leaving a line directed to *J. N.* with the printers hereof, will be duly attended to.

February 8, 1790. ¶

Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, Feb. 8, 1790.

WHEREAS I and my wife Margaret have ſeparated, and agreed to live apart from each other, I do hereby forewarn all perſons whatever from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. ‡ JACOB FOLKROD.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 27th inſtant, at the houſe of ROBERT KENNEDY, at the ſign of the Unicorn, on the Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſtown, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres of land of the firſt quality in the ſaid townſhip, 16 miles from Philadelphia and 1½ miles from the ſpread Eagle on the Lancaſter road, whereon is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, there being a never failing ſtream of water running by the end of the kitchen, together with a good barn and ſtables, a young bearing orchard of 300 grafted apple trees; there is ſufficiency of watered meadow for the premiſes, one third of the land being in wood. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to WILLIAM JOHNSON, living on the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame. A clear and indiſputable title will be made, and terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber. ‡ SAMUEL VANLEER.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day. If the premiſes is not ſold, it will be rented, with two other plantations. Feb. 4. 1790.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the firſt day of the Third Month next (March)

A VALUABLE Plantation, late the property of Joſiah Haines, of the townſhip and county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New-jerſey, deceaſed, containing about three hundred and fifty acres of land, near one hundred of which is well timbered, the remainder is well proportioned with cleared upland and meadow, and will admit of great improvement, being very completely fenced with cedar rails, and is well watered. There are on ſaid farm, a large two ſtory dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen, barn, and other good convenient out-houſes, orchards and cherry trees, all which may be ſeen by viewing the ſame. Pleaſantly ſituate about three miles from Burlington, and four from Mount-Holly. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the widow on the place, or to

† CALEB HAINES, or THOMAS BISPHAN, } Executors.

N. B. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately after purchaſe.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 1ſt day of March next, on the premiſes, one undivided fifth part of a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county,

CONTAINING about 44 acres, 16 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, 7 acres of good meadow, 2 acres of orchard, the buildings are a large tavern-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſheds and a lage ſmith's ſhop. The arable land is well manured and produces great crops. It is ſituate at the Croſs-roads, and is under licence. The ſale to begin at one o'clock afternoon. Late the eſtate of Daniel Cahil, jun. and to be ſold for the benefit of his creditors, by attachment, by

† JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, JOHN KERR } Auditors.

Feb. 3, 1790.

Eaſton, Northampton county, January 14, 1790.

IN purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of PETER KACHLEIN, Eſq; late of Eaſton, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the deceaſed's late dwelling-houſe, on the 31ſt day of March next, the following eſtate late of ſaid deceaſed, viz.

A Griſt Mill, containing three pair of ſtones, one pair French burrs, ſituate on Lehitton, or Buſhkill creek, near Eaſton, and within a quarter of a mile of Delaware river, with 13 acres of land thereto belonging, on which is a good bearing orchard, the mill houſe is of ſtone, 75 feet front, 34 feet deep, and 3 ſtories high, the works in excellent order and partly new, there are on the premiſes, a good dwelling-houſe, a kitchen ſeparate from the houſe, with a pump at the door, a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c.

A tract of land, all cleared, adjoininig the above land, containing 58 acres, being part of the out-lots of ſaid town.

A tract of Wood-land, containing 98 acres.

Ditto of ditto, containing about 11 acres.

Ditto of ditto, part meadow, containing about 15 acres.

The laſt three tracts lie within a mile of the mill tract, and are all patented.

A tract of land, ſituate in Cheſnut-hill townſhip, in ſaid county, containing about 150 acres, part improved.

A tract of land, ſituate on the eaſt branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county, containing 306 acres, for which there is a patent.

Notice is alſo hereby given to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, to make payment without delay, to ſave ſuits; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame, to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

PETER SHNYDER, JOHN YOUNG, CHRISTOPHER HARTZEL. } Executors.

This day is publiſhed, on an improved plan, by

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

In Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

Price a Quarter Dollar,

The American Muſeum, *Or,* Univerſal Magazine:

FOR JANUARY, 1790.

CONTAINING,

Original Proſe.

1. ON the virtues of the red-elm tree; by Dr. Mitchill,
2. Oration on capital puniſhments,
3. Intereſting law caſe,
4. Exports of Philadelphia, from Auguſt to December, 1789.

The Politician.

5. Eſſay on the debt of the United States,
6. Eſſay on commerce, revenue, colonies, &c.
7. Eſſay on luxury, by Dr. Franklin,
8. Eſſay on the trade between America and the Weſt-Indies,
9. Eſſay on manufactures,

The American Spectator.

10. Eſſay on benevolence between the profeſſors of different religions,
11. Eſſay on men of leiſure and men of buſineſs,
12. Eſſay on charity,

Miſcellanies.

13. Eſſay on the influence of religion, in civil ſociety; by the Rev. Thomas Reeſe, of Salem, South Carolina,
14. Letter on the ſtudy of the Latin and Greek languages; from the Hon. Hugh Williamſon to the Hon. Dr. Johnſon,
15. Letter from Dr. Franklin, on early marriages,
16. Letter on the climate of New-York; from Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill,
17. Life of General Greene,

Fragments.

18. Eliza.
19. Grace and Leontine,

Moral Tales.

20. Martius and Sophia,
21. Love and Joy,
22. Henry and Charlotte,
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N. B. Any gentleman who may be deſirous of examining this number, in order to determine how far the work may be deſerving of public encouragement, is requeſted to apply at the Printing-Office, in Front, near Market-ſtreet; ſhould the number be diſapproved, it may be returned without charge.

Philadelphia, Receiver-General's Office,

February 6, 1790.

PURSUANT to inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, *NOTICE is hereby given,* That agreeably to An Act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the *City-Tavern* or *Merchants Coffee-Houſe,* in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inſtant, a CITY LOT, ſituate on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets from Delaware, containing 14 feet and a half in breadth, and about 306 feet in depth: Alſo, one other LOT, ſituate on the north-eaſt corner of Saſſafras, or Race-ſtreet, and Second-ſtreet, from Schuylkill, running 247½ feet on Race-ſtreet aforeſaid, and 120 feet on Second-ſtreet. The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock at noon of ſaid day.

The purchaſe money will be receivable in gold or ſilver, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, militia certificates, or depreciation certificates funded or unfunded, and all the intereſt due will be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after ſale, or the Premiſes to revert to the ſtate, and the purchaſer to ſuſtain any loſs which may ariſe on a future ſale. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

N. B. A plan of the ſaid lots may be ſeen at the place of ſale.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A Widow's Dower on Petty's Iſland,

CONSISTING of ſeventeen acres of good banked MEADOW, during her life. The quality of the land needs no recommendation, as there is none better in the ſtate. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTERS.

CAME to Trenton lower ferry, ſome time in December laſt, a Bay HORSE, his age unknown. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in ſix weeks from the date hereof.

January 25, 1790. JOHN JAMES.

Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey, Feb. 2, 1790.

WHEREAS my wife Suſannah, hath ſeveral times threatened to take my life whilſt aſleep, and her other behaviour is ſuch, that I am determined not to live with her. Theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ‡ AARON STETHAMS, Senior.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.